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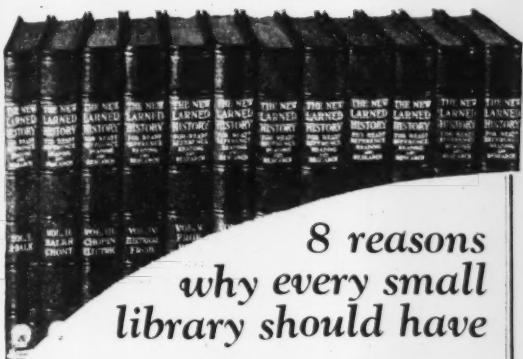
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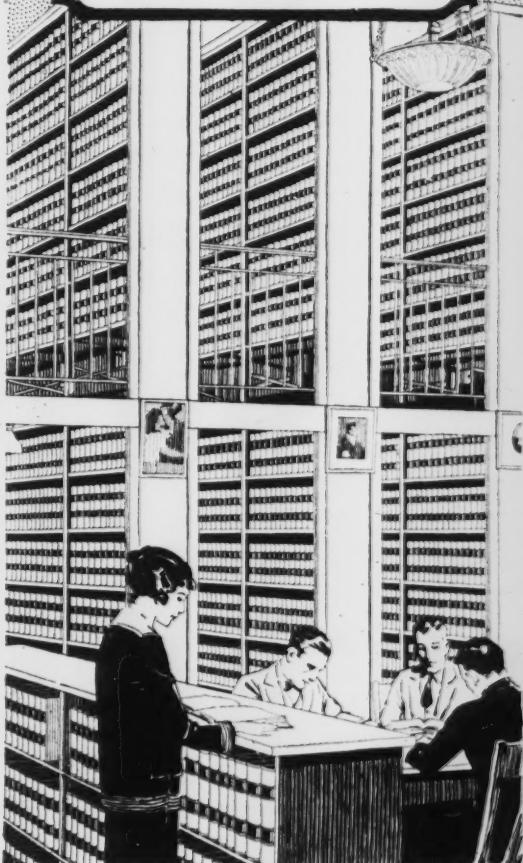
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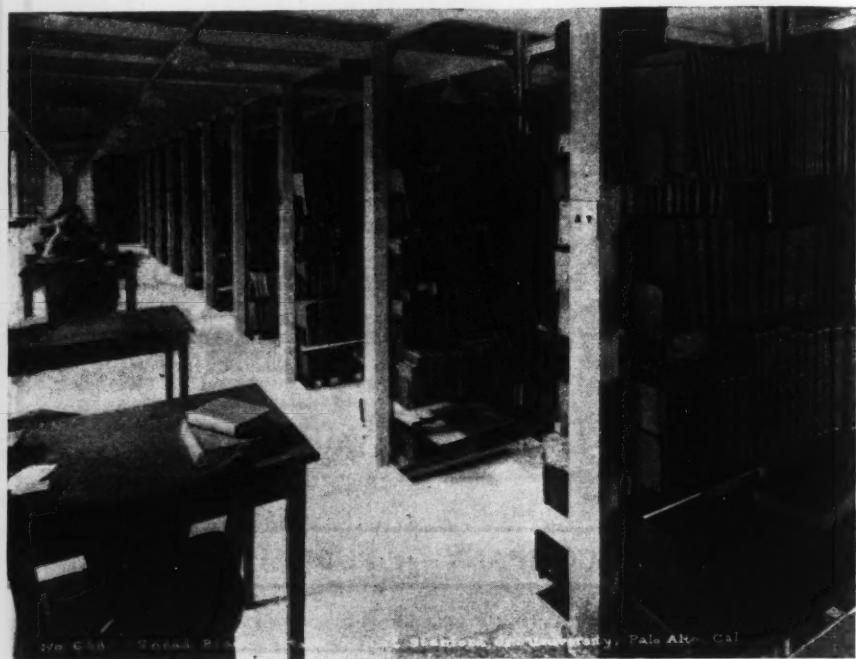
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JULY, 1926

Libraries as Publishers and Promoters of Scholarship

BY VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS

Chief of the American History Division and Keeper of Manuscripts, New York Public Library

FIFTY years ago when American librarian-ship was organized in the American Library Association nobody would have thought of suggesting the subject: "Libraries as Publishers and Promoters of Scholarship."* The ideas were not in the times. As American libraries grew and consociation of librarians became more intimate, the idea of co-operation arose with respect to union lists of periodicals, and otherwise influenced the issuance of printed reports, library bulletins, reading lists, and so forth. This is particularly true of the public libraries.

Antiquarian and historical libraries, primary parts of the institutions whether state or local, originally conceived the collection of manuscripts and other research materials to be obligatory and the publication of fundamental source-materials to be one of the chief reasons for their existence.

Until the rise of the modern American university with its expanding library and growth in respect of special collections, including unpublished texts and source-materials, there had been no movement for publication thru the college libraries, and the members of the faculties found their publishing media to be the regular book publishers or some occasional opportunity afforded in one of a rather limited number of memoirs or transactions of learned societies. Now the universities as publishers and promoters of scholarship are in a distinctive class. One is proud to see, for example, the fine series of humanistic studies published by the University of Michigan, including biblical and classical codices that are a world contribution. Nor is the library of the university, in such a case, to forfeit a part in the academic scheme of publication and research.

There are libraries of a semi-public nature, like the Henry E. Huntington Library at San

Marino, California, and the J. Pierpont Morgan Library of New York. These new incorporations have already adopted the principle of publication of fundamental materials in the best manner, and have otherwise co-operated in the promotion of scholarship. Likewise Mr. Archer M. Huntington's Hispanic Society of America has put forth a sumptuous array of scholarly works, some even prepared by scholars on its own staff.

Since 1901 there have arisen in the United States agencies for furthering archival and historical interests, as departments of archives and history, state historical commissions, and so forth. Functions of publication have also been accorded state historical societies or state libraries with state appropriations. These have already made a respectable contribution to scholarship.

Since the advent of the twentieth century and even more so since the end of the World War, there have come into the United States and so into its libraries great treasures from the eastern hemisphere. All thru the country there are places where collectors and library benefactors are found. Public libraries are also recipients of treasures in the measure that they are organized to appreciate and care for them. Nobody knows the mass of first rate material that has come into American libraries during the last twenty-five years. What is needed is monographic publication by the libraries to make the facts known. Catalogs of their illuminated and other classical and mediæval manuscripts should be prepared by a scholar's hand and be printed in a commendable fashion. The new world must show the old world that the United States has a conscience for culture and is able to take its place in the ranks of the highest quality of scholarship.

There are being turned over to some of our public libraries unpublished manuscripts and printed texts virtually unique, which should be put into print by editors who are specialists. If the library has not on its staff the first rate

* This paper was submitted for discussion to the public session of the American Library Institute at the Lake Placid Club, June 25, 1926.

specialist, it can only employ one for a definite job and publish the results as its own contribution to scholarship.

All this requires competent supervision and money. But just as the old time college has been segregated in the modern university, so the common reading interests of the public in our larger public libraries should be segregated, whilst the departmental organization of the library is expanded in the interest of scholarship. For, unless we have an increasing and better scholarship our printed books that go to the masses will be even of less worth than they are now. It is surprising how many poor books there are when reviewed by the specialist. In the departmental organization there should be full consideration of research directorates, or specialists in charge, with as good pay as is given to similar specialists in the universities, and with as much academic freedom. The research director or specialist should have time to make researches outside as well as inside of his library; to co-operate with other specialists, especially of the universities, and serve them and their advanced students by holding adjunct seminars; to give informal talks or lectures in the library relating to his special subjects, and be free to do so outside of the library to other groups interested in culture. Of course, it is true that in a few of our public libraries a beginning has been made by having, let us say, one person on the staff called "Research Specialist." So far, so good. It is not enough. Because our libraries use up the energies and time of such specialists or chiefs in minor and often unprofitable routine inquiry, while paying them a poor salary, we find the operation to be a movable feast. These men are too good to remain as they are, where they are, and are taken away by research foundations, by universities, or are otherwise forced to withdraw themselves from places which should have held them. If the public library has treasures for the scholar, but not yet enough of them to warrant departmental organization, it is feasible to seek co-operation with a larger library in the region and by regional co-operation to produce a publication which is promotive of scholarship. Certainly more funds should be provided for producing the more permanent contributions to culture. They may not make statistics, but what does the scholar care for statistics unless he be a statistician, and what statistician finds any joy in reading library statistics? What we need is more libraries of quality than libraries of quantity; more libraries of forward motion in education and culture than libraries of lost motion. Perhaps it was something of this sort of the limitations set on the pursuit of scholarship in a congested library that led Bernard Shaw to say that "a crowded public library is an ab-

surdity, like a crowded laboratory or observatory," and that "a library is a place in which makers of books work," whilst those who have other purposes may well be left to themselves in a reading hall. In the last report of the New York Public Library, just issued, the subject is broached. It says: "There is no question about the character of books the Library has sought to secure or the character of facilities it has planned to provide. Its books have been selected with the idea of helping the mature scholar or investigator to carry on his research. Its mechanical and physical equipment has been planned for scholars of this type, and not with the idea of providing class room equipment, or reading room accommodations, or supplies, or text books for undergraduate students. . . . The Library, however, feels that neither its funds nor the physical extent of the building permit it to undertake to care for this class at the expense of the readers for whom its resources are especially adapted." This refers, of course, to its Central Building and Reference Department, not to its branches or circulating centres.

The late Dr. John S. Billings, early in his career as director of the New York Public Library, conceived the plan of having a departmental organization in the new library building and began to organize such special departments in advance of the completion of the building. He also conceived the Library's *Bulletin* as a medium for the aid of scholars. For nearly thirty years this plan has been followed and improved. Would any librarian or scholar wish to see it wiped out? Would the thirty years of more than thirty stout volumes be missed? Would the separate reprints of special contributions be missed, if discontinued? What is needed now is not less publication, but more; not only bulletins as good as these, but larger monographs, such as are issued by the British Museum and many of the European libraries. They will be monuments that will signalize the United States as joined with the ripe scholarship of Europe in a federation of world scholarship.

Finally, let us recall an article by your host, Dr. Melvil Dewey, in the *Library*, of London, new series, vol. 2 (1901), in which he proposed what he termed "The Faculty Library," as made up of "a company of men each an authority in his own field." He said: "The work of the library specialist is to know of everything available in print in all languages on his subject, and its value for different readers and students, so that he shall be the best possible adviser as to what to read, whether for one seeking a single fact or a student carrying on the most exhaustive studies. He must be a bibliographer in the broadest sense." He will probably "combine authorship" with the "official duties more largely" than the college professor, "espe-

cially compilation, condensation, and other literary work most closely allied with bibliography." This was written at the turn of the century. Dr. Dewey added in conclusion, that "trial and experiences may modify more or less this general plan; but one of the great educational institutions to be developed in this new

century," he wrote, "is the faculty library." Now, after a quarter of a century, we are able to accept the specifications of this library prophet and, because of the remarkable growth of our libraries, to offer the suggestions for the further expansion of libraries as publishers and promoters of scholarship.

Education—Man vs. Mass

By ARTHUR ELMORE BOSTWICK

Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library.

INDIVIDUALISM versus collectivism—the old contest! Never to be wholly won; a misfortune for mankind if it were. Always to be settled temporarily by compromise—by adjustment swinging now to this side of the line and now to that to meet the varying conditions of time and place. Stated in terms of education, it is briefly this:—every child is different from every other child; he therefore needs separate methods of training as well as a separate content of instruction, adapted to him and to him alone. Segregation with a private tutor, for every boy and girl! But on the other hand each of these individuals must live his life in contact with thousands of others, on terms of continual adjustment—advancing here, receding there, remembering and taking into account at each moment these multiple contacts. Education in the mass for everyone!

When the Dutch judge had heard the attorney for the plaintiff he pronounced decisively, "You has your case." When the defendant's lawyer had spoken, the judge said the same thing. And when the incongruity was pointed out he gave final judgment as follows:—"You both has your case!" So in the present instance, two separate logical processes lead to two irreconcilable conclusions.

We Americans are fond of paradoxes, and they do not seem to worry us. In St. Louis I am frequently confronted with the following sign:—"The Largest and Most Exclusive Skating Rink in the World." Now I can easily imagine a rink that admits everybody; also one that excludes everybody; but I cannot envisage a rink that could do both at once. We must do what we can with our educational problem of man and mass; and what we should like to do, of course, is to adopt some plan that will give us as many of the advantages of both, as is physically and humanly possible.

All sorts of ways have been tried. Here are a few:

1. Individual education to start with, followed by mass education. Governesses and tutors before college; then turn the boy loose. I shall not deny that this has worked well in many

cases. The violence of the transition, however, invites disaster and has frequently led to ruin.

2. Reverse this process. Start with the public school and keep on in the mass until the higher branches are reached. Then study by and for oneself. Not so dangerous, but hardly so effective either.

3. Simultaneously follow both systems, using mass education here and individualism there. Send the boy to school with his fellows, but give him drawing lessons, music lessons, boxing lessons perhaps, by himself. This plan is very common. The trouble is that it follows lines of pure expediency, instead of selecting in some logical manner subjects for the two types of training.

4. Use collective training thruout, but encourage individual thought and initiative, laying the emphasis on the development of individual character, but continually modifying and adjusting that character by contact with others. It seems to me that some method of this type is what we are seeking. It is astonishing that it has so seldom been tried. We are timidly introducing it at the top, and recently one or two bold innovators are putting it in at the bottom also. In general, however, we have insisted on standardization in mass education, thus nullifying most of its advantages. What the pupil gained by his mass contacts was altogether outside of his classroom. Hence we so frequently hear the dictum: "I want my boy to go to college—not so much for what his professors will teach him as for the social advantages"—which means non-academic contacts with the other students. Often the best professors have been the worst sinners. A fine teacher has often been a man of wide information and positive character who has made up his mind regarding all the controverted points in his subject, and whose effort is always to make his students see eye-to-eye with him. In the old days he did this by simple compulsion. "It can not be expressed better than in the words of the book," said one of the best of these old fashioned instructors. "It is so because the book says so," was an explanation frequently offered by another. And professors who would have

scorned this sort of thing still used their expository powers to set forth their own views rather than to depict the existing state of opinion on the subject. I suppose that the best teacher that Yale ever had, and one of the best that any university ever had, was William G. Sumner. Prof. Sumner always set forth his opinions with great cogency, but they were always *his* opinions. When a seeker after knowledge once asked for some considerations on the other side, Sumner replied calmly, "There isn't any other side." I could count on the fingers of one hand the instances where, in my college days, individual reactions were welcomed in the class room. Outside, of course, they frequently ran riot. An instructor who had the reputation of being "an atheist" (I suppose that nowadays he would probably class as a very mild variety of agnostic) was asked where he got his first slant in this direction. "From President Porter's lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," he replied. You see there was no "back talk" in the class, and this was an outside reaction. Of course this was all nearly half a century ago. Things are different now, altho not so radically as some of us like to think. Take so stereotyped a study as school and college mathematics. How many boys take up the subject of fractions without some misgivings? How many are quite sure they approve of negative quantities in algebra? or fractional or negative exponents? How many never experienced a positive revulsion when they heard of imaginary quantities? How many will agree at this moment that the use of infinities and infinitesimals in the differential calculus is really allowable? And how many were ever allowed to discuss all these questions? Yet the mathematicians who really did question all these things and branched off from the standardized path at the points of encounter, are those who have added to our knowledge and have incidentally made names for themselves.

I suppose that what I have been condemning as the standardized mass system is now being tried on the largest scale ever known, in Russia. The Soviet government, having determined what is right and true and proper, is seeing to it that its citizens get that and only that, and that its young people shall be instructed thus and only thus.

I have just been reading that extraordinary document, the Soviet Decree for Libraries, printed in an English translation in the *Slavonic Review* for March, and vouched for by the editors of that review which is a publication of the University of London. This decree, issued last January, bears the sub-title "Instructions Concerning the Inspection of Libraries and the Removal of Counter-revolutionary and Inartistic Literature." The organization of local communi-

ties to remove and destroy objectionable literature is provided for in detail and it is evident that the whole Russian popular library system, which, as you know, is now organized to an extent and with a degree of thoroughness unknown even in our own land of libraries, is to be fully expurgated from the communistic and rationalistic standpoint. It is particularly enjoined, for instance, that the only books allowed on religion shall be anti-religious. All works advocating constitutional monarchy, a democratic republic, civic freedom, constitutional assembly, universal suffrage, etc., are to be ruthlessly weeded out. Some familiar authors mentioned by name as objectionable are Gyp, Marie Corelli, Canon Farrar, Samuel Smiles, Flammarion the astronomer, Grote, Descartes, Kant, Plato, Spencer, Schopenhauer, William James, Taine, Carlyle Maeterlinck, Nietzsche, Nordau, Ruskin, Tolstoi, Le Bon, and Conan Doyle. Exactly on what basis this index-expurgatorius was constructed it is hard to see, but its content does not now concern us so much as the fact that a nation, thoroly convinced of the educative value of the public library is engaged in operating it not as an impartial agent for the dissemination of ideas but as a purely propagandist institution for the instalment of a particular set of ideas and the rendering of all others inaccessible. This, and the corresponding policy in the schools, constituting the educational campaign of the Soviet government, seems to me to be a distinct menace to our form of civilization, and it would be equally a menace, of course, if operated on behalf of religion, capitalism or any other system of ideas. We have been worrying so much over the adoption of a communistic régime by the Russians—something that concerns them alone—that we have been neglecting the far more important fact that they are using the whole educational machinery of the government to bolster up this régime and to put it beyond the reach of any impartial political judgment on the part of the public in the future.

Are we in a position to throw stones? We have done, and are doing, some of this same kind of thing, tho in a timid, tentative way. Our anti-evolution laws, our frantic efforts during the war to limit the circulation of German books, the way in which we still shy at anything unduly radical—these are indications that the same bacillus that has so violently infected the Bolsheviks has effected an entrance into the American social body also. It is our duty to fight it with every moral antiseptic at our disposal.

This of course is pertinent here and now because it shows how easy it is to introduce compulsory and one-sided methods into mass

education when it is untempered by any admixture of individualism.

The present writer has been emphasizing recently the ability of the library to render group-service and the value of the service so rendered. Altho this idea has met apparently with general approval a voice has been heard here and there to the effect that our most valuable service, after all, is rendered to individuals. Here is the old problem again. Of course we must give both kinds of service, and the proportion of each and its variations to fit particular cases is one of our special problems. But the interesting thing about the public library, in this connection, is that it is better fitted to combine the personal and mass methods in education, and to vary the exact proportions of both in accordance with the requirements of the moment, than is any formal system. It is unfortunate that professional educators have never been and are not now, generally willing to admit the efficacy of any educative processes except those that they are themselves operating. And yet the world is swarming with these processes which are going on all the time whether we desire it or not. Like the forces of nature, they are at our disposal if we know how to utilize them. And as a matter of fact they are constantly utilized. If you will take an inventory of what you know that is useful to you personally and to the community, you will find that a comparatively small proportion was acquired in school or college, or in any formal way. Much is the fruit of your personal experience or mental processes. Much is derived from the experience or thought of others, communicated to you thru your own observation, or by word of mouth, or by written or printed records. Most of all this is unorganized. Much of it might be organized, tho of course, it should not be over-organized. It needs, above all, recognition and correlation; to ignore it is folly. The schools are, it is true, annexing a little more of this territory every year. They are, in fact, swallowing more of it than they can digest. But its incorporation into the body of formal education is not what is wanted; all that we need, as I have already said, is recognition and correlation. This applies particularly to the public library. We know that we are doing valuable educative work. The schools have never recognized it except in so far as they have been able to assimilate it to their own and take charge of it themselves. The idea of the library's assisting in the work of education, in its own way and with its own tools, has never seemed to them just, or even admissible.

How early may we begin individualistic treatment? Professor Cizek and Professor Mearns have shown that it will work with young children

in certain fields. Of course, we must tell a baby that he mustn't put pins in his mouth. We cannot discuss with him the various conditions connected with the danger involved in this process and then rely on his judgment. And yet there is no age too early for a child to show his "bent." This has long been recognized and the old idea was rather to restrain him along this line and develop him in other directions, so as to restore, or rather create, a balance. I knew a young man who was brilliant in certain directions, notably in Greek, but poor in mathematics. He was made a college tutor on graduation, and he asked especially to be assigned mathematics as his subject, so that he should be forced to "restore his balance" in that direction. The effect on the unfortunate undergraduates who apparently were to be the pawns in this game, was not regarded as worthy of consideration. It so happens that this brilliant scholar has now for many years been suffering from a complete mental breakdown; but I would not have you think that I am trying to draw any conclusions from this fact.

Nowadays we think more of specialization than of balance. If a man has a bent for mathematics, we push him as far as we can in that direction, and do not bother about his "balance." Perhaps we err just as seriously here as our fathers did in the other direction. Mr. H. L. Mencken has recently condemned modern education as altogether useless, because, he says, it does not recognize individuality. Yet it is possible to accord it undue recognition no doubt. We may over-specialize, but even our specialization is apt to be standardized. It proceeds along recognized paths. What we need is to encourage variation—to applaud deviation. To repeat what I have frequently said, no one ever got to a new place by following an old path. Of course there are thousands of new paths that never lead anywhere, either. A sense of the probable futility of certain kinds of aberrancy is a good quality to have. Burbank just burned up the varieties that he didn't want—destroyed them by tens of thousands. We cannot destroy our failures in this way, but possibly, with our human minds, which plants do not possess, we can avoid a few thousands. Those that still occur are the price that we pay for the fruits of exploration.

Still Another Impostor

Miss Margaret A. Hayes, librarian of the Geneva (N. Y.) Free Library sends us word that "a woman of about fifty... with an alert, interesting face and manner" is playing the lost pocket book game, giving her address as 2300 South State Street, Syracuse, and 26 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York and her name as Mrs. Grace F. Mitchell.

Public Library Administration in the United States 1918 - 1925

A PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY, EDITED BY FIVE LIBRARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: LETHA MARION DAVIDSON, WISCONSIN, 1923; ALBERTA LOUISE BROWN, WISCONSIN, 1923; KARL BROWN, ALBANY, 1925; DAVID J. HAYKIN, ALBANY, 1925; AND LESTER D. CONDIT, ALBANY, 1926.

Continued from the *Library Journal* for June 1

Organization (Con.)

SUPPORT

Educational value of campaign for better library support. *N. Y. Libs.* 7:89-90. Aug. 1920.

Heffelfinger, J. B. Library revenue—how much and how to get it. *Pub. Libs.* 28:118-120. March 1923.

Percentages for budgets, obtained from checking and comparing library reports.

Leete, J. H. What must be done to secure increased funds. *A.L.A. Papers and Proceedings.* 44:349-350. 1922.

An abstract.

Library progress. *Ohio State Lib. Bull.* 1:11. Nov. 1925.

Library activities thruout the state chronicled in brief form.

Library revenues. *LIB. JOUR.* 50:596. July 1925.

Progress in individual public libraries. *Ohio State Lib. Bull.* 1:9. June 1925.

News notes and statistics in brief form.

Resources of public libraries. *LIB. JOUR.* 48:80. Jan. 15, 1923.

Data compiled from the reports of public libraries.

TAXATION

Fixing the library tax rates. *Lib. Occ.* 6:93-94. July 1921.

Showing how the tax rate is determined by the budget.

Hamilton, William J. Should public library boards have the power to levy the library tax. *A.L.A. Papers and Proceedings.* 43:130-135. 1921.

Good arguments in favor of the practice.

Henry, William E. Where shall the burden rest? *LIB. JOUR.* 46:842-844. Oct. 15, 1921.

Cut the service to the public in proportion to the cuts in appropriation."

Robinson, Julia A. Right of petition. *Pub. Libs.* 26:133-134. March 1921.

On need of increased appropriations and the right to petition for them.

Town library tax rates in Indiana. *Lib. Occ.* 5:244. Oct. 1919.

Allentown, Pa. 1922: 21.

Budget based on one-fourth mill tax; passed by school board.

Brooklyn, N. Y. 1924: 21.

Appropriation less than in 1923; further decrease for 1925.

Canton, Ohio. 1924: 2.

Gets .117 mills.

Chicago, Ill. 1920: 8.

1 mill assessed valuation.

— 1921: 6.

Granted irreducible rate of 8-10 mill.

— 1923: 6.

Adequate for the present.

Des Moines, Ia. 1923:24:7.

Tax: $\frac{1}{2}$ mills; 5 mills allowed by state law; 3 mills allowed for purchase of sites and buildings.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1923:24: 6, 12.

Increase from 5¢. to 7¢. per \$100.

Louisville, Ky. 1920: 11.

Tax levy increased from $3\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Malden, Mass. 1924: 12.

48¢. per capita from city. 30¢. per capita from endowment.

Milwaukee, Wis. 1921-22: 10.

Levy in 1922, .000320 of \$1.

Saint Joseph, Mo. 1920-21: 9-10.

Support combined 4/10 mill on assessed valuation with usual 10 per cent maintenance for Carnegie branches; propose 4/5 mill to supplant these.

San Antonio, Texas. 1921-22: 6.

Income of 2¢. per \$100 tax valuation.

Sioux City, Ia. 1924:5.

2 mills.

Toledo, O. 1921:4.

Reorganize library as a public library of the school district; permits levies for school district libraries in Ohio to be made outside the 15 mill limitations of the Smith law.

Washington, D. C. 1922: 6-7.

Proper support for the library.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Eastman, Linda A. Cleveland library bond issue. *LIB. JOUR.* 46: 933-934. Nov. 15, 1921.

High Point Public Library. *N. C. Lib. Com. Bull.* 6: 100-101. Dec. 1925.

Established by act of city council.

Mecklenburg County *N. C. Lib. Comm. Bull.* Dec. 1925.

\$5,000 appropriation for extension thru Charlotte Public Library.

Yust, William F. State appropriations for library purposes in 1921. *LIB. JOUR.* 46: 845-846. Oct. 15, 1921.

Table of thirty-four states prepared as a supplement to the "Review of library legislation in 1921."

Allentown, Pa. 1923:17-18.

School board appropriates \$2,000 additional for branch library in new school building.

— 1924:10, 3.

Described.

Los Angeles, Calif. 1924-25: 6, 8-9.

Bond issue of \$500,000 for branch libraries carried at city election.

San Antonio, Texas. 1924-25: 9.

Special \$5,000 appropriation for books.

Washington, D. C. 1923: 12.

\$25,000 appropriated by Congress for purchase of site for Mt. Pleasant branch.

Wilmington, Del. 1920-21: 22-23.

Get act thru legislature enabling city to appropriate \$200,000 for building; features of act given.

— 1921-22: 15-16.

Bid \$386,000 less than expected; changed some materials for better.

— 1922-23: 11-12.

List of articles and papers deposited in cornerstone.

STATE AID

Hirshberg, Herbert S. State's responsibility for library service. *LIB. JOUR.* 48: 653-659. Aug. 1923.

Advocates adequate laws permitting and encouraging establishment and maintenance of libraries.

Levying library taxes. *Lib. Occ.* 6:50-51. April 1921.
Indiana procedure for 1921 carefully explained.
Ranck, Samuel H. Sources and responsibilities for public library revenues, by S. H. Ranck and O. L. Wilmeth. *LIB. JOUR.* 46:103-110. Feb. 1, 1921.
Enormity of tax burden—legality of tax levy in different states—comparison of tax laws.
Wynkoop, Asa. Adequate state aid for libraries. *LIB. JOUR.* 45: 70-71. Jan. 15, 1920.

ENDOWMENTS AND GIFTS (MONEY, BOOKS, ETC.)

Bangor, Me. 1921:16-17.
Discussion of bequests.

— 1922:17-18.
Further discussion.

Boston, Mass. 1924-25: 37.

Gift of \$10,000 received, income to be applied to purchase of books; \$5,000 for musical library.

Brockton, Mass. 1923: 18.

Any gift of denominational periodical approved by trustees.

Cleveland, O. 1923-24: 13.

Tax should be supplemented by endowment.

Concord, N. H. 1921:3, 4.

Have 5-year money gift for buying duplicate copies of popular non-fiction; sell them later.

Fitchburg, Mass. 1922:7.

Gift of tenement property; net income from rentals for book fund.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1925: 21-22, 72-73.

Hundred years' fund established.

Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22: 28.

2 new branches and 2 hospital stations furnished almost entirely from gift books received during campaign.

Malden, Mass. 1924: 12.

30¢ per capita from endowment.

New Bedford, Mass. 1922: 4.

Book fund entirely bequest money.

Salt Lake City, Utah. 1920: 13.

Devote surplus of duplicate pay collection funds to picture collection.

— 1922:10.

Charge 10¢ a week.

Washington, D. C. 1923: 5.

\$100,000 allotted by Carnegie Corporation for erection of building for Mt. Pleasant branch.

— 1924: 6.

Allotment by Carnegie Corporation for erection of Mt. Pleasant branch increased to \$200,000.

Winchester, Mass. 1921: 5.

Receive gifts of current fiction from patrons.

Youngstown, Ohio. 1923.

Attempt to supplement tax funds with endowments.

REVENUES FROM LIBRARY OPERATION

Cleveland, Ohio. 1922-23: 42.

Second hand book stall for sale of unusable gift and exchange material.

— 1923-24: 31.

Book stall nets \$851.20.

Evanston, Ill. 1924:7.

Sarg's marionettes net \$400.07; money used to establish children's library in children's hospital.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1922-23: 13-14.

Effort to divert a part or all county fines from libraries by legislature.

— 1923-24:23.

Not passed.

Wilmington, Del. 1921-22: 17.

Details of making money out of private library purchase.

PER CAPITA COST

Measuring stick for public libraries. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 9:65. Jan.-Mar. 1922.

Merrill, Julia W. Adequate library revenues. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 18:40-41. Feb. 1922.

Urge A.L.A. recommendation of \$1 as standard per capita appropriation.

Per capita library tax in leading American cities. *N. Y. Libs.* 8: 59. Feb. 1922.

Gives data as to library appropriations per capita from public tax by leading American cities.
Comparison in expenditure. *Pub. Libs.* 23: 215-216. May 1918.

Tables showing amount and per cent of income spent for books.

Increasing the appropriation for the public library. *Wilson Bull.* 2:227-236; 248-249. May-June 1924.

Symposium of ideas by ten librarians.
Proper percentage of total municipal appropriations to be expected by the public library and proper ratio between appropriations for schools and the library. *N. Y. Libs.* 9: 172-3. Feb. 1925.

Same article in *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 21:95-97. April 1925.

Akron, Ohio. 1924: 24.

Per capita expenditure of 25¢.

Atlanta, Ga. 1923: 4.

42¢ per capita.

Binghamton, N. Y. 1923: 4.

Operating cost of 37¢ per capita.

Brockton, Mass. 1923:22.

50¢ per capita.

Canton, Ohio. 1924: 2.

17¢ per capita.

Chicago, Ill. 1920:8.

30¢ per capita.

— 1921:6.

50¢ per capita.

Dayton, Ohio. 1921-22: 23-24.

69¢ per capita.

Denver, Col. 1920:21.

46¢ per capita cost.

— 1921:26.

54¢ per capita cost.

— 1924:7.

57.3¢ per capita cost.

Des Moines, Ia. 1923-24: 6.

74½¢ per capita cost.

Haverhill, Mass. 1921: 24.

General tables of costs, etc., in comparison with 18 other libraries.

Jacksonville, Fla. 1923-24: 4.

21¢ per capita.

Milwaukee, Wis. 1921-22: 10.

45¢ per capita levy in 1922.

New Bedford, Mass. 1922:10.

49¢ per capita to city. 57¢ per capita including bequests.

Newton, Mass. 1921:8.

Table of cost, expenditure, and other details; demands \$1.25 per capita on ground of large area of town.

Paterson, N. J. 1922: 9.

45¢ per capita cost.

Racine, Wis. 1921-22: 7.

62¢ per capita.

Savannah, Ga. 1921: 8-9.

56¢ per capita of white population; discussion.

Seattle, Wash. 1921: [3].

83¢ per capita.

— 1922: [4].

80¢ per capita.

— 1923: [3].

81¢ per capita.

Sioux City, Ia. 1924: 5.

55¢ per capita.

Syracuse, N.Y. 1921: [6].

42¢ per capita.

Tacoma, Wash. 1919-20: 35-41.

Decade 1910-20; summary with comparative statistics, charts, etc.
 Williamsport, Pa. 1925:7.
 Receipts less than 39¢ per capita.
 Wilmington, Del. 1921-22: 10.
 45¢ per capita.
 — 1924-25: 10.
 60¢ per capita.
 Youngstown, Ohio. 1923.
 52¢ per capita.
 — 1924.
 43¢ per capita.

BUDGET

- Bailey, Arthur L. Budget studies. *Lib. Jour.* 48:211-215. March 1, 1923.
 Statistics of circulation, income, and appropriations as they react on budgets.
 The budget. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 7: 23-25. June 1921.
 A helpful article giving proportions for a \$2000, \$3000, and \$5000 budget.
 Budgets and salaries in different cities. *Lib. Jour.* 43: 875-877. Dec. 1918.
 Tabulated by New York Municipal Reference Library for use with city library board.
 Dana, John Cotton. Library promotion. *Wilson Bull.* 1:379-381. Sept. 1919.
 Discusses budget, living wage, and standard of living. What can libraries afford?
 Evans, George H. Library budget. *Lib. Jour.* 48:420. May 1, 1923.
 Jenks, W. L. Library financing. *A. L. A. Papers and Proceedings.* 44:384. 1922.
 An abstract.
 Johnson, Mrs. I. C. Library budget. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 8: 135. Jan.-Mar. 1919.
 Discusses responsibilities of librarians and trustees regarding budgets.
 Making budget. *Lib. Jour.* 45:1042. Dec. 15, 1920.
 Recommendations and tabulated results.
 Merrill, Julia W. Library appropriation and budget. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 16:147-152. Oct. 1920.
 Detailed statistics. Suggests methods of raising appropriation and of spending it judiciously.
 Minimum income needed for proper library service. *N. Y. Libs.* 8:69-71. May 1922.
 A table for uses of comparison.
 Netz, Mrs. R. H. G. Library budget making. *Minn. Lib. Notes.* 7:8-10. Mar. 1922.
 By an Owatonna trustee. The value of a budget, and how to make one.
 Percentage of library expenditures. *Ill. Libs.* 7:35. July 1925.
 Salaries, 48.7%; Books, 22.9%; Operating, 28.4%.
 Pieplow, W. L. Library as a municipal investment. *Ill. Libs.* 4:124-127. Oct. 1922.
 General article, touching many branches of library service in relation to budgets.
 Pope, Mildred. Some problems in budgets. *Wilson Bull.* 1:316-318. March 1919.
 High school viewpoint—much of it applicable to small libraries.
 Proper apportionment of library income to different items of expense. *New York Libs.* 8:177-178. Feb. 1923.
 Includes a table of averages applied to cities of 100,000 and less.
 Proper cost per volume of circulation. *N. Y. Libs.* 7:46-48. Feb. 1920.
 Carefully worked out figures, with interesting generalizations.

(To be continued)

Buffalo's Libraries and Adult Education

BUFFALO Public Library and the Grosvenor Library assisted in the survey of opportunities for adult education in Buffalo made during the past spring for the Buffalo Educational Council formed last September and financed by the Carnegie Corporation. Twenty-nine institutions made self-surveys and sixteen thousand questionnaires were sent to students in extension courses. In general it was found that the libraries were doing their share in supplying the opportunities needed for this purpose.

The questionnaire called for a statement of the general purpose of the organization, its functions, number of groups of adults helped in the regular routine, number of additional groups reached in experimental work, groups which the organization would help if its resources permitted, relationship with each of the other organizations in the council in ways that affects their work and *vice-versa*, present operating income, and income estimated as sufficient to do the complete work adequately.

As regards co-operation with the Buffalo Public Library, the Grosvenor Library replied: "The relations here are very close. Legally the Grosvenor Library receives one-fourth as much per annum from the city as the Public Library. There is a gentleman's agreement that the Grosvenor Library will not buy intensively in business subjects, not at all in fiction (except where required for classes). The Public Library leaves family history, medicine, art books, and in general, expensive books, sets, which do not circulate, to the Grosvenor. The libraries are in daily communication on reference, order, and catalog questions . . . Both libraries co-operate with the University in the Library Training Course." The Grosvenor Library Medical Library is open evenings and accommodates students from the University, where the medical library is not open in the evening.

American Library Association's Philadelphia Exhibit

CAROLINE WEBSTER LOVETT, who since her marriage has been too little seen in library circles, will act as director of the A. L. A. exhibit at the Sesquicentennial Exposition for six weeks, beginning July 1 and perhaps longer. Mr. Wheeler, chairman of the Exhibit Subcommittee of the A. L. A. Fiftieth Anniversary Committee, reports that material in excellent variety has been received and that a splendid exhibit is assured.

The A. L. A. and Training for Librarianship

By MYRON WARREN GETCHELL
Cataloger, University of Illinois Library

THAT the American Library Association, founded primarily for the promotion of libraries and librarianship, should early take an active interest in the subject of the professional training of librarians is quite natural. Altho no formal place was given the subject on the programs of the first few meetings, it was informally discussed among some of the members during the organization conference, as well as during the trip to England the following year, when the Library Association of the United Kingdom was founded. This paper is intended to be an historical statement of the official connection of the A. L. A. and its various committees and sections with the subject of training for librarianship.

The first paper on the subject to be presented at an A. L. A. conference, "Selecting and Training Library Assistants," was read at Cincinnati in May, 1882, by James L. Whitney. It was followed by brief discussion.¹ The preceding year, however, at the Washington conference, Samuel S. Green, in his paper on "Library Aids," mentioned three articles treating the "Need of Trained Librarians."²

The Association's active study of professional training dates from the Buffalo conference of 1883. Melvil Dewey, then librarian at Columbia College, described a proposal for a School of Library Economy at that institution and asked for co-operation. Upon motion of Dr. Billings, the president appointed a committee to consider a suitable resolution. The resolution as drawn up and passed expressed gratification that such a project was under consideration and the hope that the experiment might be tried. The president was then "directed to appoint a committee to take into consideration during the year all projects and schemes for the education of librarians."³ The present Board of Education for Librarianship is the direct lineal descendent of the committee thus appointed.

At the next A. L. A. conference, held at Lake George, September, 1885, the Committee on the Proposed School of Library Economy made its first report. The only scheme upon which a report could be made was that of Columbia College, which had set the first Monday in October, 1886, as the date for beginning instruction.⁴ The

following spring the Committee met at Boston Athenaeum at the request of Mr. Dewey, to confer "on the time when the school should be opened, the character of the instruction that should be given, the fee to be charged, etc." The results of the conference were embodied in a "Circular of Information," issued by Columbia College shortly thereafter. Following the Committee's report at the Milwaukee conference, July, 1886, Mr. Dewey urged the A. L. A. to offer criticisms and suggestions.⁵ At the next A. L. A. conference, Thousand Islands, 1887, the Committee was able to report the school as established and doing excellent work.⁶ The Committee on Resolutions expressed the "pleasure and gratification of the Association at 'the first year's workings of the School.'"

The next report of the Committee on the Columbia Library School, St. Louis conference, 1889, spoke of the removal of the school to Albany. Mr. Green's motion that a standing committee of three or more on the library school be appointed was unanimously carried. A resolution, read by H. P. Smith, was adopted expressing on the part of the Association "high appreciation of the action of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in continuing the School of Library Economy."⁷

The Committee, in 1890, divided its report into two parts—a "Report on the Library School as It Is," prepared by Caroline M. Hewins, and a "Report on the Library School as It Should Be," by Ernest C. Richardson. These reports, the result of visits to the school at Albany, described and commented upon conditions as then existing and desirable improvements.⁸

By 1891, other library schools came in for their share of attention. After Mr. Hill's report on the New York State Library School, Miss Plummer was called upon to describe the training class organized in Brooklyn in 1890 in connection with the Pratt Institute Library. Similarly Mr. Fletcher gave an account, supplemented by Miss Hewins, of the Amherst Summer Library School held for the first time that summer.⁹ For the next few years the reports of the Committee were largely descriptive with

¹ *Ibid.* 8: 178.

² *Ibid.* 9: 116-18.

³ *Ibid.* 9: 139.

⁴ *Ibid.* 10: 123, 132.

⁵ *Ibid.* 11: 91-95.

⁶ *Ibid.* 12: 85-88.

¹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, 7: 136-9, 200.

² *Ibid.* 6: 111.

³ A. L. A. Proceedings. 61: 28, 131-12.

⁴ *Ibid.* 7: 97-100. Later fixed at "January, 1887."

critical comments and suggestions. Cognizance was also taken of other professional training agencies as they appeared. These included, besides additional library schools, summer schools and training classes.

The Committee on Library School and Training Classes, as it was called in 1894, tested the status of the former theory "that practical work in a library based on a good previous education in the schools was the only proper way to train good librarians." They wrote to "one hundred librarians throughout the country." Out of eighty replies, only seven expressed a willingness to receive apprentices.¹¹

A comparative survey of courses as given in the various schools, both as to content and time allotment, constituted the major work of the Committee in 1896. It was felt that such subjects as literature or belles-lettres, English composition, book-keeping or accounts, economics, typewriting, and languages should be studied elsewhere rather than be given library school time. The report included a table giving for each school the date of foundation, number of students from beginning and their sex, number enrolled in the past year, number of graduates, their sex, and distribution by states.¹²

Altho the Committee made no report in 1898, a large part of the program of the A. L. A. Conference of that year was given over to papers and discussions on various phases of professional training. The last report of the Committee on Library Schools was read by J. C. Dana, chairman, at the Montreal conference in July, 1900. The report discussed the comparative value of library schools and training classes, concluding that the former had been overemphasized and the latter underemphasized. The following recommendations were then made: "(1) That the Committee on Library Schools be changed into a Committee on Instruction in Librarianship; (2) That this Committee include not less than five members, and that each member thereof serve for at least three years; (3) That one or more members of the committee be required to visit, during each year, such library schools and training classes as the Association shall specify, the traveling expenses of each member to be paid by the Association; (4) That each year the committee make a report on such library schools and classes as the Association may designate, with special reference to the character of the students who are admitted to the school, the courses of study therein, and the grade of instructors and the character of instruction; (5) That the committee make to the Association such recommendations in regard to

these schools and classes as may, under the circumstances, be warranted."¹³

After brief discussion, the recommendations were referred to the incoming Council and the Executive Board for action and report and it was voted that the suggested committee be appointed.¹⁴ At a Council meeting in June, the Committee on By-laws, to whom the matter had been referred by the Council, reported the following by-law: "There shall be a committee of five members on library training, which shall visit each year the several library schools and training classes as far as possible, make a report on the condition and character of the schools and classes which it visits, and present such recommendations as it sees fit." The by-law was adopted as presented and the committee appointed.¹⁵

The first annual report of the newly organized Committee on Library Training was read at the 1901 conference by Ernest C. Richardson, who had visited several of the schools as lecturer. He suggested that "Drexel and Pratt undertake only the technical training," that "Albany and Illinois develop . . . the facilities for taking the scientific aspect in a still higher degree, specifically in the matter of training in proper cataloging of rare books," that universities provide "post-graduate courses in highly scientific bibliographical lines leading to a Ph. D. . . for example, a course in which palaeography might be made the major, with minors in language and literature."¹⁶

In connection with the 1902 report, Samuel S. Green expressed the wish "that a few months' apprenticeship in a good library could be added to the equipment of every member of a library school." The Committee recommended that they "be set a definite task by the Association for the ensuing year, and granted an appropriation for carrying out that task." This recommendation was referred to the Executive Board.¹⁷ Dr. Bostwick, chairman of the Committee, suggested that of the three methods of obtaining library training—library schools, training classes and summer schools—the two latter would be gradually eliminated as in the other learned professions of law and medicine; that library school graduates should expect eventually to spend some time working for little or no salary while gaining experience as do doctors and lawyers, for the time is approaching when library extension will reach the point of equilibrium.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 22: 83-86.

¹² *Ibid.* 22: 112-13.

¹³ *LIBRARY JOURNAL.* 25: 293.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 26: 685-6; *A. L. A. Proceedings.* 23: 124.

¹⁵ *A. L. A. Proceedings.* 24: 251.

(To be continued)

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 16: 119.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 18: 93-97

An Unusual Branch Library

THE MOUNT PLEASANT BRANCH OF THE WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



OUTDOOR STAIRWAY
LEADING TO THE
CHILDREN'S READING
ROOM.

of books and service and an attempt to keep all parts of the branch in continuous if not satisfactory operation.

Now that the branch has been tested in complete operation, it is found to be well adapted to large use and its size and equipment fully justified by the demands made upon it by the community. The branch is situated in the district known as Mount Pleasant and is in the

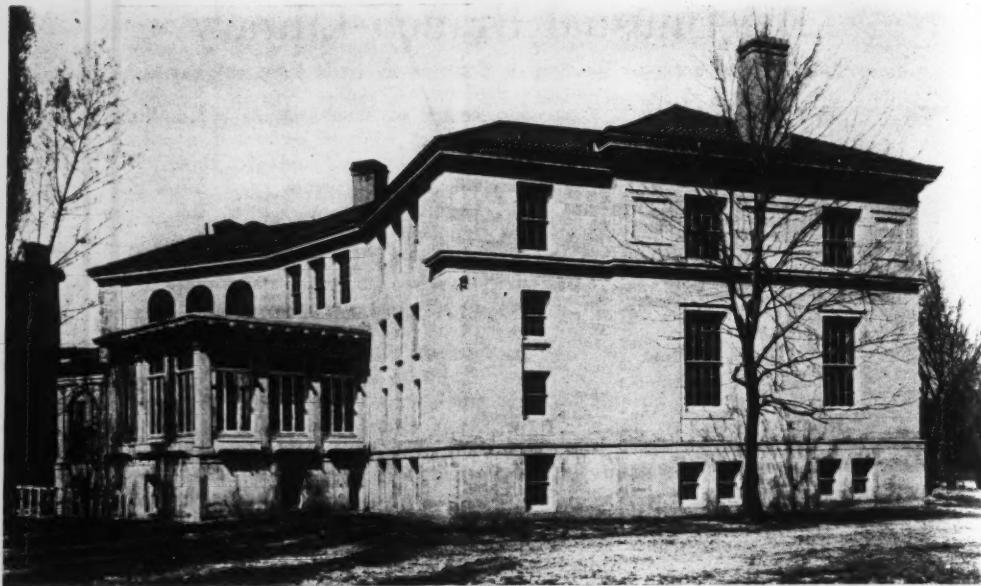
center of Washington's outstanding residential district with an estimated population to serve of one hundred and fifty thousand. The building and equipment represented gifts from the Carnegie Corporation to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

It is a two story and basement building of Indiana limestone, one hundred feet wide by eighty feet deep, and resembles an exclusive club rather than a library. Long windows draped with heavy curtains, arm chairs, floor lamps, fire places and a large sun parlor are among the architectural features which break away from conventional library practice. The architecture of the building is such that the adult and children's work may be carried on as distinctly separate units. An outside stairway reminiscent of that of Trinity Church, Boston, leads from one side of the property to the main entrance of the children's room on the second floor. A good sized auditorium with provision for serving light refreshments has been arranged for the use of the neighborhood citizens' and parent-teachers' associations.

The architect of the building was Edward L. Tilton of New York who received a year ago a gold medal from the American Institute of Architects for his work as an architect of library buildings. The metal stacks have been erected



TREES AND AN UNUSUAL PLAN CONTRIBUTE MUCH TO THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE BRANCH



THE "BEND" IN THE BUILDING HAS PERMITTED MANY DEPARTURES MAKING FOR A PLEASANTLY INFORMAL INTERIOR. AT THE REAR THE OUTDOOR READING ROOM.

by Snead and Company and the technical library furniture supplied by the Library Bureau.

The branch has an adequate reference room, and readers aid service is an integral part of the circulation work. In addition to the customary advisory work, the assistants have striven to popularize the use of lists and bibliographies of all types. Pamphlet lists have been circulated, sold, and individually given away, emphasis has been placed on the bibliographies to be found in the non-fiction books of the collection; and manuscript lists on individual problems have been made by the assistant designated as readers' adviser and allocated by the Personnel Classification Board as bibliographer. During the first year eight hundred and fifty-eight persons have availed themselves of this special service.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian.*

Our Public Libraries

A LITTLE more than half a book per capita, according to the A. L. A. Extension Committee, exists in the 6516 American and Canadian public libraries, or a little less than sixty-eight million volumes in all; and we read 234,492,759 volumes, or a little more than two volumes a year each. In view of the fact that only about 63 millions of people have library facilities (over 51 millions being without) this would mean that about four books per capita are read in library-equipped regions.

As many as sixty places with a population

above ten thousand have no public libraries and over six hundred places with a population above 2500; while nearly 48 millions of people live in the open country or in places with a population of less than 2500. Of the 3065 counties, 1160 have no public libraries within their boundaries, and only 222 are spending county funds for library service.

Of the 48 states and 9 Canadian provinces 38 states and 2 provinces have library commissions or equivalents, and three more states have authorized such agencies.

Service to Negroes is particularly weak, 58 libraries in the South serving about a million Negroes, leaving nearly eight million Southern Negroes without libraries.

The \$36,614,483 expended for public libraries represents thirty-two cents per capita per year for the entire population; the per capita expenditure would, of course, be much higher if the 83 per cent of the rural population who are without local library service and pay presumably little or nothing toward library appropriation were not included in this calculation.

TO THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY
There is a haven and a halt of feet,
Just at the edge of mart and offices,
Where high, long quiet halls must gently greet
The young and old with calm and quietness,
Where books await that tell of long ago,
And things that you and I would like to know.

MARTHA WATTS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JULY, 1926

THE American Library Institute, having reached its majority, naturally takes stock of the possibilities before it in a grown-up career. Organized in 1905, not without dissent, it has since led a more or less checkered existence, with strong proponents of its usefulness and not a few doubters. The old query arose from the fact that it seemed in some measure to duplicate the possibilities before the A.L.A. Council on the administrative side and the Bibliographical Society on the other. As far as the A.L.A. is concerned, that has now developed into so vast an organization with its eight thousand membership, its permanent headquarters and its large and effective office staff and the Council has had so many decisions of administrative importance to make, that the Institute now occupies a field which has practically been left to it by the Association. Some of the topics it is apt to discuss come up in the recently organized informal group of "larger libraries," while those more technically bibliographical fall within the purview of the Society. Nevertheless the meeting at Lake Placid seemed to show that there is a definite middle field in which contributions and discussions would be to the general advantage of the library profession, especially in the broadening relations of the future.

MR. PALTSITS, for instance, is an example within the library profession of the type of mind which finds expression thru such an organization as the Institute and his paper discussed a phase of library development which will make its increasing appeal in the future. More has been done in this direction thru libraries and universities abroad, but, as he points out, the collections in this country of material for original research which our great libraries are making call for the utilization of the material thru publication, and this class of publishing work cannot be supported on a merely commercial basis. At present organizations like the Yale and other university presses perform a double function as university publishers and as publishers of books which compete with the ordinary publishing trade. And other universities have established presses which deal principally with research work. Dr. Van Hoesen, as our readers may see, made an excellent secretary and in his able and scholarly paper led the

Institute into a side branch of research rather beyond the present stage of development of the American library. Dr. Bostwick found the Institute gathering an especially fitting audience for one of his two papers, both delightful as usual, and his paper before the New York Library Association printed in this issue brought to the front a subject which might be discussed in any library gathering. The discussion as to the specialization of library work was valuable and suggestive, and it is well that, while Dr. Billings was given full credit for what the New York Public Library has done in that direction, the name of Dr. Poole was worthily brought into revived recognition.

IT is interesting indeed to note that much of the varied development in the several fields of library work had origin in the personalities brought forward in connection with the beginnings of the American Library Association, Winsor in historical scholarship, Cutter in bibliography, Poole in indexing and departmental organization and Dewey in classification and professional education. Dr. Poole's great service began with the publication of the eight-page pamphlet, in co-operation with his fellow-collegian at Yale, John Edmonds, a work which became universally known as Poole's Index and which has been practically continued and broadened until it has expanded into the Wilson guides to periodical literature. He was also the apostle of departmental libraries, and when he left the Chicago Public Library to plan and develop the Newberry Library, he had opportunity to work out there the several departmental libraries in separate rooms on a scheme which tho to some extent abandoned at the Newberry Library has had its fine realization in the new building of the Cleveland Public Library. Despite the fun poked at "the tramps' home," he stood for full access to the newspaper files by casual visitors who found warmth, physical more than intellectual, in his newspaper reading room, and it was his habit also to emphasize the importance of collecting and preserving pamphlets, which in those days had rather a bad name. His peculiarities as to temperament were more evident than those of most of his fellows, but he left to the A.L.A. an honored name and a legacy of varied and valuable services.

Library Book Outlook

NOTWITHSTANDING the inevitable lull in new-book publishing that is to be expected about this time of year, there is quite a good assortment of titles available from the past month's offerings of the publishers.

The most typically good public-library book is a contribution to Useful Arts, written by two librarians. *Modern Aladdins and Their Magic*, by Charles E. Rush and Amy Winslow (600, Little-Brown, \$1.50), answers all kinds of questions about how things are made, from what they are derived, etc. Tho intended primarily for young people, it is also suitable for reading by grown-ups; and it is particularly useful for ready reference.

Travel has four new book-offerings. *Sahara*, by Angus Buchanan (916.6, Appleton, \$7.50), is a profusely illustrated account of a stupendous journey across the desert, and an interpretation of the varied phases of Saharan life. *By the City of the Long Sand*, by Alice T. Hobart (915.1, Macmillan, \$3.50), recounts a woman's experiences during twelve years of homesteading on America's trade frontier in China. *The Bay of Naples*, by Mrs. Steuart Erskine (914.5, Macmillan, \$3), contains talks by a veteran traveler, whose style is leisurely, but who is yet sure of herself, together with illustrations from drawings by Major Benton Fletcher. *A Student in Sicily*, by Mrs. Nevill Jackson (914.5, Dodd-Mead, \$4), contains sketches of scenery, native types, buildings, gardens, arts and crafts, industry, treasures in jewelry, etc.

There are six titles in Biography: *Jefferson*, by Albert Jay Nock (Harcourt-Brace, \$2.75), is written by a political economist and shows that Jefferson belongs to the producing class of society. *To-day and To-morrow*, by Henry Ford (Doubleday-Page, \$3.50), reveals what the author thinks about business, his hospitals, his aeroplanes, his fifty allied products in the Ford establishments, his collection of antiques, and his philosophy. *Fathers of the Revolution*, by Philip Guedalla (920, Putnam, \$3.50), gives impressions of men who, one way or another, were responsible for the independence of the United States. *Makers of Freedom*, by Sherwood Eddy (920, Doran, \$1.50), contains biographical sketches of William Lloyd Garrison, Booker T. Washington, St. Francis of Assisi, Martin Luther, John Wesley, J. Keir Hardie, Susan B. Anthony, and Woodrow Wilson. And in the new series of English Men of Letters we have two new volumes, *George Meredith*, by J. B. Priestley (Macmillan, \$1.25), and *Walt Whitman*, by John Bailey (Macmillan, \$1.25).

Anatole France adds to his list of works "Under the Rose" (848, Dodd-Mead, \$2.50),

which consists, for the most part, of dialogues on such subjects as the existence of God, war, love, old age, and sex-modesty. This volume is accompanied by *Conversations with Anatole France*, by Nicolas Séjur (848, Dodd-Mead, \$2.50). Stephen B. Leacock has a new volume of humorous papers, entitled *Winnowed Wisdom* (817, Dodd-Mead, \$2), dealing with the follies and foibles of 1925-6. In *W. R. Inge's Lay Thoughts of a Dean* (824, Putnam, \$2.50), the well-known Dean of St. Paul's, London, gives his views on various literary, political, social, and religious topics. *Kipling and His Soldiers*, by Patrick Braybrooke (823, Lippincott, \$2.50), is a study of Kipling's portrayal of the British soldier in prose and verse. William Lyon Phelps's *As I Like It, Third Series* (818, Scribner, \$2), is a further batch of opinions on letters, life, and art, selected from the author's special department in *Scribner's Magazine*.

The Shanghai Gesture, by John Colton (822, Boni and Liveright, \$2), gives the text of the play now running in New York City, with an introduction by John D. Williams.

Asia, by Herbert H. Gowen (950, Little-Brown, \$3.50), is subtitled A short history, from the earliest times to the present day. It is an Atlantic Monthly Press publication. In *Gilbert Rodney's What's Wrong with China?* (951, Stokes, \$4), the author, who has spent fifteen years in China, handles his subject with assurance.

In The Threat of Leisure, by George Barton Cutten (331, Yale Univ. Pr., \$2), the President of Colgate University contends that underwork is a greater menace to the nation than overwork.

Jesus the Nazarene, Myth or History? by Maurice Goguel (232, Appleton, \$3), is an historical study of the life of Jesus, by a professor in the University of Paris.

The Adventurous Bowmen, by Saxton Pope (799, Putnam, \$2.50), tells how the author, with a friend (both expert archers), spent a year hunting in Africa without the aid of firearms, and actually secured a goodly number of lions.

Three new fiction-titles are worth considering. *The Silver Spoon*, by John Galsworthy (Scribner, \$2), centers about a duel between Fleur Forsyte, of *Forsyte Saga* fame, and Marjorie Ferrar, who "lives dangerously." *Eden Phillpotts Circe's Island* and *The Girl and the Farm* (Macmillan, \$2.50), contains two new stories of the ancient-lands-and-times sort. Last of all, there is a new E. Phillips Oppenheim story, entitled *Prodigals of Monte Carlo* (Little-Brown, \$2.)

LOUIS N. FEIPEL
Brooklyn Public Library

Library Organizations

N. E. A. Library Department

A informal and very profitable round table meeting, arranged by Ada F. Liveright in the unavoidable absence of Willis H. Kerr of Pomona College, Clermont, Calif., was held on July 1, at the Pedagogical Library of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education, of which Miss Liveright is librarian.

Half a dozen short talks and animated discussion filled a three-hour session with a varied program dealing with problems of the normal, high, evening and residential school, with Mrs. Elizabeth Lodor Merchant of the English Department, William Penn High School, in the chair.

Elizabeth B. Gendell, librarian of the Philadelphia Normal School, gave original suggestions for visual material correlating with courses of instruction in normal and practice schools. Theodora K. Blodget, librarian of the Germantown High School, reported on an exhaustive study on the reading of students in the school with which she is connected. Her title, "The Underworld of High School Literature," is deplorably apt. Meta Schmidt, librarian of the William Penn High School, in a frank and searching study of faculty co-operation concluded that a helpful spirit on the part of teachers is to be valued even more highly than a beautiful library and fine equipment. Mildred Pope, librarian of Girard College, took for her subject the library problems peculiar to a residential school, and was delightful as always. Mary Mooney, director of texts, School Libraries and Visual Education of San Francisco, contributed much to the general discussion which followed. The school library as affected by the Dalton Plan, was the contribution of Mary P. Farr, South Philadelphia High School for Girls; and Pennsylvania's School Library Program was outlined by Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries, Department of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania.

American Library Institute

THE American Library Institute met at the Lake Placid Club, Friday and Saturday, June 25-26, to discuss the following topics:

Friday evening (public session): President's address: "Wanted, a Napoleon," Arthur E. Bostwick; "Co-operation Among Libraries, on the Basis of Subjects," Richard H. Johnston; "Libraries as Publishers and Promoters of Scholarship," Victor H. Paltsits; "The Decipherment of Greek Papyri (notes and experiences)," Henry B. Van Hoesen.*

* Dr. Van Hoesen's interesting paper with its valuable illustrations is too extensive to print in the JOUR-

Saturday afternoon (closed session): "The Future of the Institute, Disintegration or Decapitation?" Mary E. Ahern; "Affiliation with the A. L. A.?" Ernest C. Richardson; "Shall We Carry on?"; general discussion.

Dr. Bostwick's paper pointed out the fact that library science, like military science, needs greater leaders than those trained only in tactics. Napoleons, strategists, are born, not made; and rise above and are independent of the formal schools of tactics. In fact the formality of school discipline precludes any training of strategists. On the other hand, born strategists may be "wasted on the desert air" and pass thru life "mute and inglorious" because of lack of opportunities to develop their original talents. We cannot produce strategists but we should develop them by encouragement—encouragement in discussion and even in experimentation of nine hundred and ninety-nine impracticable ideas, for the sake of the one great piece of strategy which may emerge.

In the discussion, Dr. Richardson remarked: "I have forgotten what happened to Napoleon after his military business. Did he retire to Placid?" Dr. Bostwick replied that at least our only library Napoleon had done so. Miss Ahern said that opportunity was often lost thru failure to give it serious attention and study. Dr. Richardson replied that Dr. Bostwick had pointed out our only way—that we should give opportunity for variation and select the favorable variation. Dr. Van Hoesen quoted President Bostwick's recent address to the New York Library Association, to the effect that school policies are changing, in that more attention is given to the individual, and added that colleges and graduate schools are growing more and more liberal toward the individual's selection of courses, or even of research in lieu of courses. The matter will lie more or less with the A. L. A. training board and the new graduate schools of librarianship. Mr. Strohm in reply to Miss Ahern's question as to the danger of general acceptance of formalistic standards, expressed the opinion that librarians are showing a spirit of independence and interrogation as never before, and that we must know the rules of tactics if only to break them—to rise above them. Dr. Bostwick concluded the discussion with the statement that he was not to be construed as attacking our public libraries but merely as pointing out a deficiency in strategy—we are encouraging good subordinates but are not sufficiently encouraging the initiative by which good leaders are developed.

NAL nor does it lend itself to abridgment or summary.
—ED. L. J.

As Mr. Johnston's paper had failed to arrive in time for presentation at the meeting, the topic was discussed informally by Messrs. Richardson and Shearer. Dr. Richardson outlined the scope and purpose of a list of collections on special subjects which he is about to publish; Dr. Shearer described the investigation of local historical collections which has been going on for some time under the auspices of the New York Library Association and the New York Historical Association and which will probably be completed and published within the coming year.

In Mr. Paltzits' absence, his paper was read by Dr. Richardson. This paper pointed out a field for library publications similar to the learned series published by many universities, and gave illustrations of the kinds of material in libraries which should engage the researches of specialists, whether members of the library staff or other scholars engaged for the particular work. He recalled an article by Dr. Dewey proposing a "faculty library," which should consist of "a company of men, each an authority in his own field." This paper is printed in full in this present number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

In the discussion, Mr. Dewey expressed his belief in the idea now as well as twenty years ago. Apropos of the reference made by Mr. Paltzits to Dr. Billings' departmental organization of the New York Public Library, Dr. Williamson spoke of his own experience in organizing the Economics Division. Miss Ahern called attention to the publications of the University of Nebraska concerning the industrial activities carried on in the state, including bibliographies, and thus tending to cultivate a more thoughtful type of people in all walks of life. In answer to Mr. Strohm's question as to where is there material for the staff of such a "faculty library," Dr. Dewey suggested that there were men now engaged in teaching whose tastes would lead them to welcome such openings. Dr. Williamson, on the other hand, mentioned the necessary library routine work as a feature likely to disappoint such scholars. Dr. Shearer, at Dr. Bostwick's request, told some of the difficulties which caused the Newberry Library to abandon the departmental organization which Dr. Poole had attempted to develop—mentioning various handicaps of physical, financial and personnel conditions. Mr. Strohm remarked that high cost is a reason why we should attempt such developments—we must pay for good things. Dr. Ibbotson mentioned the John Rylands library as another example of the type under discussion.

THE FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTE

At the closed session, Saturday afternoon, the minutes of 1924 and financial statements cover-

ing the years 1922 to date were approved. The secretary read memorandum reports on the records and publications of the Institute. On motion by Dr. Hill it was resolved that the Secretary be authorized to dispose of useless correspondence, bills, and the like, now on file.

On motion by Dr. Hill it was resolved that the Secretary be authorized to request the American Library Association to accept the deposit of all over three copies each of the Institute publications, for distribution.

On motion by Dr. Dewey it was resolved that the American Library Association be further requested to establish a clearing house for publications of allied and affiliated organizations.

Papers regarding the future work and organization of the Institute were read by Miss Ahern and Dr. Richardson. On motion of Dr. Hill it was resolved that the Institute should go on with no change in organization and policy.

The Secretary read a memorandum suggestion as to the eventual publication of summary reports of proceedings which had not yet been published, and a suggestion as to possible method of publication in the future.

The Secretary was directed to express to the Lake Placid Club and to the New York Library Association the thanks of the Institute for their hospitality and assistance in the arrangement of the meetings.

The Institute meeting was then adjourned to re-convene immediately as the Institute Board. Members of the Board present were the President and Secretary ex-officio, Dr. Richardson and Miss Ahern. Dr. Hill, Dr. Dewey, and Mr. Strohm were invited to sit with the Board to discuss the matter of elections to membership in the Institute and in the Institute Board, which had been omitted in 1924-25.

The Secretary reported that the terms of three members of the Board had expired and that one more would expire at the end of 1926; that the present membership of the Institute consisted of sixty-nine, of which nineteen would expire in 1926, and of which twenty-five were in arrears in payment of dues. The Secretary was directed to send out as soon as possible requests for nominations to fill vacancies in Institute and Institute Board, and bills to all fellows now in arrears of dues.

At Dr. Dewey's suggestion it was voted that the President be asked to consult with the President of the American Library Association regarding the desirability of a dinner and brief business session of the Institute during the A. L. A. meetings in Atlantic City, October 4-9.

HENRY B. VAN HOESEN, *Secretary.*
Princeton University Library.

Minnesota Library Association

RARELY have the members of the Minnesota Library Association listened to a more stimulating address than that of Mary Ellen Chase at the recent annual meeting of the association in Itasca State Park. From her experience as teacher of English at the State University and as book reviewer, she warned us of the effect of mediocre books on the minds of children and of some of the other dangers in the wealth of reading matter for young people today. Miss Chase pleaded for fewer books and those of a greater cultural and spiritual value, and with less emphasis on material success. She especially emphasized such books as Stevenson's, Padraic Colum's Homer, "An Iceland Fisherwoman," "Moby Dick," "Lorna Doone," and "The Cloister and the Hearth."

The meeting opened with Harriet Long's unique county play, "Why Not?" given by the Lake Region Library Club, in which the cast, from their seats in the audience, presented arguments for and against county libraries.

Friday morning was devoted to a book meeting, and an unusually interesting program on juvenile and adult books of the year was given. In the Small Libraries Round Table, there was general interest in the problem of weeding out the library. The library shelves must be attractive if the librarian hopes to make friends for her library, and so she must be courageous, and dispose of worn-out popular books, out-of-date scientific books, books poorly bound or printed, and because of the expense of binding and lack of storage space, she must forego binding many magazines or newspapers.

At the business meeting, a resolution of interest to all libraries in the state was adopted, stating that it was the sense of the association that the need for the introduction of library courses in the University of Minnesota should be urgently presented to the university authorities. The Minnesota Library Association stands ready to co-operate with the University in any practicable scheme for raising funds.

A special session was given over to the Committee on Library Extension. Clarence B. Lester, chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on Library Extension, spoke of the work of his committee in surveying the library field, and its recommendations to the A.L.A. He pointed out that about half of the people of the United States have no local libraries, but that the problem is a rural one, rather than a city library problem. The county has been found to be the best unit for rural areas. (Minnesota has nine county libraries and 160 public libraries, and only five towns with a population of 2500 or more have no public libraries.) The work being done by state library agencies is still needed until these larger agencies can be developed. The commit-

tee recommends to the A.L.A. field agency work in the states not served, and very wide publicity, study and compilation of library laws, and cooperation with state agencies.

The officers elected for the coming year were Harriet Wood, president; Grace Stevens, first vice-president; Mrs. Bertleson, second vice-president; and Adelaide Rood, secretary and treasurer.

Abridged from the report of

ADRA FAY, Acting Secretary.

New Hampshire Library Association

THE 37th annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association, was held in Littleton, June 7th and 8th, with an attendance of 119, with a dinner at Thayer's Hotel; after which Miss M. Lucina Saxton presented the report of the scholarship committee and Mrs. Charles F. D. Belden presented the certificates of recognition to Hilda M. Sawyer of Hinsdale (with honorable mention to Mrs. Ethel E. Atwood, of Center Sandwich), and Miss Carrie W. Byington, of Exeter. Those receiving the awards attended the meeting as guests of the association.

Miss Fernald of Portsmouth, followed with "Fact and Fiction, a Record of Private Pensiveness," delightful verses and comments on librarians and their ways, with such titles as "The Perversities of Alphabetic Arrangement," "The Red Book," and "On Choosing a Novel." Mr. Goodrich, of Dartmouth then read "The Lost First Folio" and Masefield's "West Wind."

Reports of the neighborhood meetings show that the state has been almost completely reorganized. Three meetings have been held during the year and others are planned for the summer. This work has been in charge of the second vice-president, Miss Winifred Tuttle, and the results are very encouraging.

"Human Nature at the Desk" was contributed by Miss Agnes Norton, and a demonstration of the Toronto method of book mending by Miss Sara Patterson, of Gaylord brothers. Miss Grace Blanchard exhibited the new Map of the State of New Hampshire designed by Elizabeth Shurtliff and Helen F. McMillan, a map of the literary history of the state.

Mr. Charles Belden spoke the second afternoon on the A. L. A., and in the evening Dorothy Canfield Fisher gave an interesting talk on the methods of authorship. She read her story "The Bedquilt" from "Hillsboro People" and described the sources of its inspiration and how it was written. Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge told of the reading to adults which he has been conducting at the Center Sandwich Library. The meetings are very informal with attendance of from eight to fifty. His programs consist of seven or eight numbers, which vary from the purely practical to Bacon's essays and Artemus

Ward. A discussion of new books brought the meeting to a close.

Officers elected: President, Winifred Tuttle, Manchester City Library; vice-presidents, Nathaniel L. Goodrich, Dartmouth College Library, and Mrs. Lillian Wadleigh, Meredith; secretary, Helen Grant Cushing, University of New Hampshire Library; treasurer, Helen C. Clarke, Public Library, Concord.

HELEN GRANT CUSHING, *Secretary.*

California Library Association

AT the thirty-first annual meeting held by the California Library Association at Long Beach, June 3rd to 5th, President Theodora R. Brewitt, librarian of the Long Beach Public Library, presented a worthwhile program, stressing the newer trends and ideals in library service, and commemorating the close of a half century of modern library development. In her presidential address, entitled "Today and Tomorrow," she said in part: "The demand for book service has increased more rapidly than public support. This seems to indicate that one of our most important problems is that of obtaining more adequate financial support. The popularization of libraries has involved a great change in the relations of the schools to books and libraries. I believe that the public library will need to make more extensive adjustments to this change in the future. It needs constant watchfulness to see that there is supplementing, rather than overlapping, that opportunities to do co-operative work are utilized, and that each agency does the work it is best fitted to do regardless of any other consideration." Mrs. Brewitt also discussed the problems of training and improving library personnel, book selection as influenced by rapidly changing concepts of existence, the "humanizing of knowledge" movement, and the immediate subject of adult education.

Committee reports showed a healthy activity along all lines. The membership committee, of which Gretchen Flower is chairman, reported that a survey by counties had been made. In respect to professional workers the membership has at present almost reached the maximum to be expected; the present membership is 1372 individuals and 78 libraries. The committee on co-operation with the Pacific Northwest Library Association, Helen Kennedy, chairman, reported that they had arranged for President M. H. Douglass, of the P.N.L.A., to attend the C.L.A. meeting, and that the C.L.A. was definitely pledged to a joint meeting with the P.N.L.A., in the territory of the latter organization, during 1927. The Certification committee, Mabel R. Gillis, chairman, reported a very active year. The renaming of the certificates granted had resulted in increased interest in certification; the

First Grade had been changed to a Special Executive certificate, and the Second Grade had been renamed General Professional. C.L.A. certificates will hereafter be required for promotion and salary increases in the Los Angeles County Free Library. The Seamen's Library committee, Caroline Wenzel, chairman, reported that thousands of books had been collected during the year for distribution to the men of the merchant marine. The salaries committee, Everett R. Perry, chairman, reported that all trustees and supervisors of the state had been sent a copy of the minimum salaries schedule adopted by the Eureka meeting of the C.L.A., together with a letter from the President urging their careful consideration.

Three excellent addresses were presented at the second general session. Constantine Panunzio, author of "The Soul of an Immigrant," spoke on "The Library—a Center of Enlightenment," presenting adult education from the standpoint of the foreign-born. Leta Adams, of the Cleveland Public Library, described the many adult educational activities of her institution, and Althea Warren, first assistant in the Los Angeles Public Library, read a most interesting paper by Juana Manrique de Lara, director of the government library system of Mexico, on two types of libraries in Mexico, showing that while the Mexican library system has encountered difficulties, a bright future awaits it now.

"Fifty Years After," at the third general session, was a summary and hopeful forecast by State Librarian Milton J. Ferguson. C. E. Graves, librarian of the Humboldt State Teachers College at Arcata, outlined his course in elective reading, showing that if students are allowed to read attractive editions of good books, amid pleasant, home-like surroundings, they will do an unlimited amount of thoughtful reading. Early American printers and publishers were discussed by H. Irving Way, lover of rare and beautiful books, who illustrated his talk with exhibits from his private library. President M. H. Douglass, of the P.N.L.A., brought greetings from his organization, outlined its methods of working and invited all to attend the joint meeting of the two associations in 1927.

The tone of the fourth general session was distinctly literary and may well be considered one of the highlights in a program filled with happy occasions. Helen E. Haines, of Los Angeles, speaking on "Books and the Day's Work," and Gertrude Darlow, also of Los Angeles, speaking on "Some Recent Verse," aroused their listeners to a renewed love for literature as the most potent panacea for the cares of daily life.

W. L. Stephens, superintendent of the Long Beach Public Schools, at the fifth general ses-

sion, delighted the librarians by his cordial appreciation of their work. Mrs. E. Fletcher Scott, editor of the *Los Angeles Parent-Teacher Journal*, speaking on the news stand magazine problem, told of the work of her organization in suppressing magazines unfit for children's reading. Ella Young, Irish poetess, discussed "Irish Writers I Have Known," giving charming personal glimpses of contemporary Irish authors, especially A. E., Standish O'Grady and Yeats.

The round tables were well attended and well programed. Catalogers met under the direction of Jeanne F. Johnson, of the Los Angeles County Free Library. Here there was no set program, but informal discussions of current cataloging problems made a very helpful session. Clara Josselyn, of Los Angeles, arranged the program for the children's librarians. Mrs. Gladys Case, of Los Angeles, read a paper on principles of book selection for children's rooms; Louis Hoffman, Field Scout executive of Los Angeles, discussed reading as a community enterprise; Mrs. Grace Moon, of Pasadena, spoke of children's books from the standpoint of an author; and Mrs. Anne Massey, of Los Angeles, told of her work in creating self-standards in reading among boys and girls. The Reference Round Table was in charge of Irma Walker, of Long Beach. Eudora Garoutte, of the California State Library, outlined the special service given in making *Californiana* available to research workers; the psychology of approach to the reference patron was discussed by Susan Ott and Laura Cooley, of Los Angeles, stressing respectively those who know and those who don't know; and Susan T. Smith, Sacramento City librarian, outlined some of her effective methods of giving publicity to reference service. The book buying Round Table, led by C. B. Joeckel of Berkeley, discussed book budgets and practical editions of standard works and secondhand book buying, with papers by Albert Read of Los Angeles, Mrs. Bess Yates of Long Beach, and Robert Rea of San Francisco. Work with intermediates was handled under the direction of Mrs. Anna-Marie Hook of Los Angeles. The school point of view on the youth of today was given by Vierling Kersey, assistant superintendent of the Los Angeles Public Schools, and the mother's viewpoint was presented by Mrs. Everett R. Perry of Los Angeles. Helen Iredell, who has charge of the work with intermediates in the Long Beach Public Library, told of the various factors in co-operation of the school and the library in serving intermediates, and Rhoda Williams of Los Angeles, discussed the past, present and future of intermediate work.

The Municipal Libraries Section, Mary Boynon, of Santa Paula, President, had a very helpful session. Ethel Carroll, of Oxnard, spoke on community service; Mrs. Nancy Vaughan, of

Los Angeles, discussed help for the business man; Mrs. Faith Hyers, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Elbert Wing, of Three Rivers, outlined recent developments in publicity methods; and Gertrude Darlow, of Los Angeles, and Nora Hacker, of Long Beach, gave helpful ideas on direct work with the reader. The Trustees Section met under the leadership of Mrs. J. Wells Smith, of Los Angeles, and outlined plans for the coming year.

The establishment of a radio service to be maintained by the voluntary co-operation of interested libraries under the direction of a committee of three appointed by the President, and the authorization of the appointment of a committee of seven to consider the need of the continued maintenance of two accredited library schools in California, were important matters considered at the last general session, as well as the election of Mrs. Brewitt as delegate to the sesquicentennial meeting of the American Library Association.

The exhibits, planned by a committee headed by Willis Kerr, of Pomona College Library, were carefully linked to the A.L.A. exhibit plan, and were happily designed to enable the librarians to work out similar exhibits in their respective communities. Special cars took the members into Los Angeles to inspect the new building of the Los Angeles Public Library, and numerous other informal visits were made to nearby institutions. The annual Jinks party, which has become traditional with the California Library Association, took the form of a Spanish-American dinner, where Spanish costumes, Spanish favors and Spanish music and decorations carried the members back to the days of early California; after-dinner talks by Charles F. Lummis and Captain Gilbert Frankau and others added to the enjoyment of the guests, as well as the informal stunts presented in the ballroom of the hotel after the dinner.

The members are eagerly looking forward to the joint meeting with the librarians of the great Pacific Northwest. The newly elected officers, chosen to arrange and direct this important development in library work on the Pacific coast, consist of: President, Milton J. Ferguson, State Librarian; vice-president, Mrs. Frances B. Linn, Librarian of the Santa Barbara Public Library; and secretary-treasurer, Hazel G. Gibson, Sacramento County Free Library.

HAZEL G. GIBSON, *Secretary*.

California County Librarians

CALIFORNIA County Librarians met at Long Beach June 2nd to discuss county matters and then held joint sessions with the California Library Association June 3rd to 5th. State Librarian Milton J. Ferguson, ex-officio chairman of the county group, spoke to the county

workers on Fortifications, and Margaret Livingston, Orange County Librarian, gave a vision of county libraries ten years hence. Ellen Frink, of Siskiyou County, attacked a very pertinent problem when she spoke of the latest experiment in the disposal of school texts. County libraries, supplying supplementary reading to thousands of public school districts, are annually confronted with the problem of utilizing books which have passed from favor in the eyes of local school authorities, but which are perfectly good for circulation. Miss Frink has worked out a system of the exchange of these books, and the sending of those no longer usable to the Seamen's Institute for the merchant marine and to the penal institutions of the state. Many new branch library buildings have been completed during the year just past, and the librarians under whose direction these have been built responded to the call to describe them; Contra Costa, Kern, Los Angeles, Merced, San Bernardino, Santa Clara and Yolo counties have been active along this line, and their respective librarians gave interesting bits of news about their new branches. Beulah Mumm, reference librarian at the California State Library, spoke on requesting material from the State Library, and led a discussion of methods of making the service more co-operative.

Pacific Northwest Library Association

GENERAL sessions, round tables, porch conferences and mountain climbing were mixed in proper proportions to make the seventeenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, at Big Four Inn, Washington, June 14 to 17, a huge success. About one hundred and fifty delegates attended from British Columbia, Oregon and Washington.

As his presidential address Mr. M. H. Douglass, University of Oregon librarian, gave an interesting account of the work of the California Library Association, whose conference he had just attended, and announced the decision of the California Library Association to hold a joint meeting in the Northwest with the P. N. L. A. in 1927.

A forecast of the recommendations to be made by the A. L. A. Commission on the Library and Adult Education, was given by Judson T. Jennings, of Seattle who is chairman of the Commission. Sydney B. Mitchell, associate librarian of the University of California, gave the principal address of the conference on training for librarianship.

County library service was the general topic of one session, led by Miss Cornelius Marvin, Oregon State Librarian. Other Oregon librarians told of the development of county libraries in that State.

The book symposium, always a popular feature with the P. N. L. A., was arranged by Miss Mabel Ashley, Librarian at Everett. Miss Margaret Hargrave's review of books on mountaineering and outdoor life seemed especially appropriate at this mountain resort meeting.

That the northwestern states and provinces have interesting library histories was proved in papers by Charles W. Smith, who covered Washington, Miss Mirrah Blair, Oregon, and John Forsyth, British Columbia.

A request that the A. L. A. provide annotated, up-to-date bibliographies on various subjects was the result of Mrs. Virginia C. Bacon's address on her work as reader's adviser in Portland. It was thought that these bibliographies would be invaluable in making individual reading courses.

A climb to Glacier Basin in the Cascades, snow-ball fights in the mountain snow-fields, and a stunt night enlivened the Conference.

Officers for 1927 are: President, Anne M. Mulheron, Portland; vice-president, Ralph Munn of Seattle, and Margaret Clay of Victoria; secretary, Constance Ewing, Portland; and treasurer, Effie L. Chapman, Seattle.

The Open Round Table

WANTED: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE A.L.A.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A few days ago I received a copy of "The Ontario Library Association: An Historical Sketch," prepared by Mr. E. A. Hardy who served as secretary of the Association from its organization in 1900 until 1925; as treasurer from 1914-1925; and as president in 1925-26.

It is a good piece of work and reflects credit upon the compiler as well as upon the Association. The historical sketch of libraries is followed by the minutes of the Association telling the story year by year in considerable detail. Programs and lists of officers for each year are given and thus is provided a "permanent record of the growth, the activities and personnel of the Ontario Library Association," for a period of twenty-five years.

Naturally the work of Mr. Hardy was a labor of love, and it could have been done in no other way as the mere matter of digging up records for twenty-five years past could not be paid for in money.

We take our hats off to Mr. Hardy and the Ontario Library Association and beg to suggest that a similar labor of love be performed for the American Library Association.

This is respectfully referred to the attention of the Executive Board of the A. L. A.

FRANK P. HILL, *Chief Librarian,*
Brooklyn Public Library

Among Librarians

William Avery Barras, who since his graduation from Princeton in 1914 has been head of the English department of the Peddie High School at Hightstown, N. J., and since 1921 director of the "Quiet Hour Book-letter" groups became educational director of the Detroit Public Library on July 1. This unusual opportunity for making contacts between the library and its public is outlined on page 628.

Adaline Bernstein, 1918 Western Reserve of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, is a recent addition to the staff of the American Library in Paris. Miss Bernstein has been with the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh since 1912, and has been librarian of the South Side Branch since 1924.

Bertha Florence Blackburn, 1921 Illinois, has resigned from the charge of orders and accessions at the University of Southern California Library at Los Angeles, and is at present attending the summer session of the University of California.

Sarah R. Corcoran, 1921-22 New York State, who has been assisting temporarily at Wheaton College Library, has been appointed cataloger at the Michigan State Library, Lansing.

Miriam S. Draper, 1895 Pratt, has resigned as librarian of the Brooklyn Children's Museum, after more than twenty-six years of continuous service. This museum is said to be the first children's museum in the world, having been opened in December 1899. Immediately afterwards, the Library was started, and has been steadily developed. The revised edition of "Some Nature Books for Mothers and Children" published in July 1924 has been widely distributed.

Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library and member of the American Library Association Commission on the Library and Adult Education, has been elected president of the Milwaukee City Club.

Bessie L. Eldridge, 1917-18 New York State, former librarian of the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., has been appointed instructor at the Library School of Syracuse University.

Mary I. Hamer, 1924-25 New York State, who has been cataloging at the Iowa Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids, went to the Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn., June 1st, as general assistant.

Louise G. Hinsdale, for sixteen years the librarian of the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library has resigned in order to spend some months in rest and travel. She expects to go

abroad in the late summer, and upon her return to resume active work in some other field. She is succeeded by Miss Adeline T. Davidson, 1923 N. Y. P. L., who for several years was assistant librarian there. She has been for some years the librarian of the Duluth (Minn.) Public Library, and last year's president of the Minnesota Library Association. Miss Davidson will return to East Orange on September 1st.

John A. Lapp of Chicago, who was formerly engaged in legislative reference work at Madison, Wis., and legislative reference librarian of Indiana, a managing editor of *Special Libraries*, and organizer of the Public Affairs Information Service, was elected president of the National Conference of Social Work at the 53rd meeting of the Conference at Cleveland in June. Mr. Lapp is the author of a number of books widely used in the schools: "Learning to Earn," "Our America," "The American Citizen," "Economics and the Community," and "Practical Social Science," and others; and was a member of the Federal Commission on Vocational Education appointed by President Wilson which proposed the Smith-Hughes Act and was the draftsman of that measure.

Grover C. Maclin, 1923 Pratt, at present in the technical department of the Cleveland Public Library, appointed head of the technology department of the Public Library at Birmingham, Ala.

Charles E. Rush, librarian, and Amy E. Winslow, chief of the publications and technical department of the Indianapolis Public Library, have given us an unusual "librarian's" book in "Modern Aladdins and their Magic," telling concisely in about a hundred clear illustrated stories much of "the science of things about us." From one exciting chapter to another one rushes to find out how the wasp taught us to make paper, how fish and insects make ink, how great-grandmother lighted her home, and how mother nature uses her paint pot underground, and what may be "the most valuable teeth in the world," "the queen of gems" and "the tears of the Heliades." "The stories have even to an adult mind, the fascination of well-written narrative," says Meredith Nicholson rightly in his introduction, and probably child and adult alike will have but one quarrel with the authors, namely that the book is not big enough—a fault easily remedied in the next edition which may give the etymology of *graphite* and *manuscript* and a score of other words as it does for *pen* and will enlarge a little on "proper qualities" and things "artistic" and a "certain very clever invention." If the book becomes too large to

handle comfortably doubtless the publishers can be prevailed upon to issue it in two volumes. (Boston: Little, Brown and Co. 318 p., illus. \$1.50.)

Recent appointments have been made for the staff of the Tyrrell Public Library at Beaumont, Texas, now being organized: Martha Ann Kendrick, 1916 Atlanta, who is to be first assistant, has been librarian Hawk's Free Library, Griffin, Ga., and branch librarian at the Carnegie Library of Atlanta since 1918; Mamie Ruth Camp, a graduate University of Texas Library of Science Department in 1922, and since then cataloger of Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas, is to be cataloger; and Pearle Burr, who has been assistant at the University of Nebraska and Lincoln City Library and children's librarian, Lincoln City Library, will be children's librarian.

The placements of the Class of 1926 of the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University are as follows: Cora M. Beatty, librarian, College of Liberal Arts, University of Louisville; Zella R. Emert, branch assistant, Buffalo Public Library; Helen D. Fraser, cataloger, Kalamazoo Public Library; Miriam Grosh, cataloger, Hayes Memorial Library, Fremont, Ohio; Willa M. Kemper, branch librarian, Cleveland Heights (Ohio) Public Library; Mary C. McCarthy, first assistant, circulating department, Toledo Public Library; Helen H. Million, assistant, Des Moines Public Library; Freda Silver, cataloger, Evansville Public Library; Veldren M. Smith, reference librarian, Lima (Ohio) Public Library; Charlotte F. J. Van der Veer, assistant, Cleveland Museum of Art Library; Alma M. Wagner, assistant, Cleveland Heights Public Library. The following are to be on the staff of the Cleveland Public Library, in branch libraries, school libraries, or departments of the Main Library—several were on leave of absence from the library: Helen L. Arnott, Hope Bidwell, Marie C. Corrigan, Camille Datel, Williamina Elmer, Dorothy Forrest, Alice J. Foster, Margaret D. Gould, Henrietta Herz, Nellie F. Jennings, Anna M. Kramer, Martha O. Leslie, Idell C. Richards, Marian Rozanski, Dorothy W. Tener, Margaret F. Terwilliger.

Students in the Senior Course in Library Work with Children, combined with work in the Cleveland Public Library, are placed as follows: Helen V. Aldrich, Providence Public Library; Ella M. Bahn, Detroit Public Library; Vera C. Chappell, Halle's Book Shop; Jean Childs, East Cleveland Public Library; Irene Van Horne, Detroit Public Library. In the Cleveland Public Library children's rooms or school libraries the following are placed: Emily L. Alford, Dorothy Berryman, Alice A. Davitt,

Lois C. Fannin, Harriett C. Gustafson, Martha L. McCandless, Elizabeth B. Meyers, Florence W. Rodgers. Mrs. E. D. Koehl, Margaret Reed and Margaret B. Doolittle join the staff of the Cuyahoga County Library. Alicia Malvido is to be in the foreign division of the Cleveland Public Library. Emilie W. Röd returns to Oslo, Norway. Zella M. Hayes of the General Course will return next year for the Senior Course in Library Work with Children.

In the Junior course in Library Work with Children the positions are: Leone Furtney, Minneapolis Public Library; Ruth Louwense, Evanston Public Library; Ann Willson, Seattle Public Library; Leila M. Stickles, Mason City, (Iowa), Public Library; and in the Cleveland Public Library: Helen B. Mix, Virginia K. Wilkin, Dorothy J. Proseus.

Appointments of members of the Class of 1926 of the University of California Department of Library Science have been made as follows:

Evelyn M. Barr, University of California Library; Orpha E. Cummings, Los Angeles Public Library; Ella E. Davlin, University of California Library; Pauline E. Dikeman, Los Angeles Public Library; Helen E. Dinsmore, Palo Alto Public Library; Marian L. Forsyth, Library of the Southern Branch, University of California, Los Angeles; Hilda M. Gray, Library of the Southern Branch, University of California, Los Angeles; Gertrude A. Hargrave, University of California Library; Miriam D. Howard, Berkeley Public Library; Sylvia M. Hyde, Library of the University Farm, Davis; Ruby M. Kerr, San Francisco Public Schools, Department of Texts and Libraries; Louise H. McLaren, University of California Library; Amy L. May, Stanislaus County Library, Modesto; Edane F. Rowell, Medical School Library, University of California; Elizabeth Rutan, Sacramento High School Library; Louise B. Wheeler, Nevada Historical Society Library, Reno.

Members of the University of Washington Library School Class of 1926 have received appointments as follows: Susan Abbott, substitute work for the summer, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library; Zoa E. Connolly, reference, University of Washington Library; Hazel Fairservice, circulation, Seattle; Laura A. Foltz, reference, Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library; Marion E. Geist, circulation, Seattle; Bertha Goodman, circulation, St. Johns Branch, Portland, Ore.; Roxie Hall, school and loan department, Ventura County Library, Ventura, Calif.; Ruth Hill, children's department, Seattle; Edna M. Jarboe, catalog department, Washington State College, Pullman; Mabel M. Lanning, University of British Columbia Library, Vancouver, B. C.; R. J. Lanning, University of British Columbia

Library; Mrs. Marjorie Lewis, art and technology department, Seattle; Florence McMeekin, circulation division, University of Washington Library; Alice E. McQuaid, substitute work for the summer, Seattle; Marie Malmgren, catalog department, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis; Jean M. Miller, University of Alberta Library, Edmonton, Alberta; Mrs. Ida Mutch, order division, University of Washington Library; Dorothy Pierce, children's department, Seattle; Gladys Plemon, children's librarian, Ventura (Calif.) Public Library; Rose Robinson, circulation department, Oregon Agricul-

tural College; Mildred Shreck, head of Circulation, Ventura; Anne Smith, catalog department, Boise (Idaho) Public Library; E. Dagny Sporseen, circulation division, University of Washington Library; Margaret Stapleton, circulation, Tacoma; Kathryn Stith, circulation, Seattle; Elise G. Taylor, reference, Victoria (B. C.) Public Library; Evangeline B. Turnbull, catalog division, University of Washington Library; Ellen L. Walsh, circulation, Everett (Wash.) Public Library; Ruth H. Weeding, Nashwaik School Library, Nashwaik, Minn.; Mabel White, catalog department, Tacoma.

In the Library World

Massachusetts

WHILE other schools have been providing headline news, Simmons College School of Library Science history in 1925-26 has been quite uneventful. The most exciting fact has been the largest registration in our history, necessitating the division of all classes into two sections. Over fifty women received the S.B. on June 14, and prospects for 1926-27 are for an equal enrolment.

One feature which made for peace was that the instructing staff of 1924-25 remained intact: Miss Donnelly, Miss Hyde, Miss Blunt as full time professors, and Miss Knapp a comet visible in April. The staff was strengthened for 1925-26 by the addition of Miss Burgess. We hope soon to announce an important appointment, which will further the development of programs in library work for children, and in school libraries. An elective in story telling was over subscribed and will now be made a permanent feature of the curriculum.

This school has always been fortunate in being connected with an educational institution which for twenty-five years has been convinced that a library school is as important as any other department of higher education and has insisted upon a foundation of academic college work for the library science superstructure to be built upon. In rank and salaries of instructors, and appropriation for equipment, we have been treated as generously as the College funds permitted, quite as well as any other part of the College, and have compared favorably with other library schools in these respects.

There is one imperative need now which the governing powers would supply if they were able; a building for the library and the library school, to furnish the proper milieu for educating men and women for the library profession.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

New York

SEVEN hundred libraries, 400 study clubs, 800 high schools, and 8,000 elementary schools are in effect branches of the New York State Library, entitled to draw upon its resources, without cost or undue formality, for books not locally available. James I. Wyer points out in the twenty-first annual report of the Education Department of the University of the State of New York. Nearly eighty thousand volumes were lent thruout New York State in the school year ending July 31, 1924. There were 503,410 bound volumes in the library then, compared with 100,000 in 1912 when the Education Building at Albany was first occupied. The library staff is the same, altho it should be increased by ten or twelve persons. The average personnel turnover in the ten years from 1914 has been thirty per cent.

Of the 1922 libraries shipped during the year from the Library Extension Division 1,326 went to schools, 100 to free libraries, 228 to study clubs, 114 to community groups, 132 to other organizations and 92 to individuals. In 1924 an edition of 4,000 copies was necessary to meet the demand for *New York Libraries*, the quarterly library publication.

Pennsylvania

THE school year closed too late for a note to appear with other library school notes in the June 15 JOURNAL. Commencement on June 17 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the School. In 1901 the class numbered thirteen, this year a class of forty-six was graduated. Twenty-five years have seen the school grow from a small training class organized to meet the needs of the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to a separate department of the Carnegie Institute, sending its

graduates to positions of responsibility in various parts of this country and abroad.

In connection with the special anniversary exercises a reception was given at the College Club, at which Frances Jenkins Olcott, the first principal of the school, was guest of honor and students and alumnae had the pleasure of meeting her informally. Director John H. Leete presided at the graduating exercises, and George H. Locke of Toronto made the commencement address. Samuel Harden Church, president of the Institute spoke on School, its past and its future, and messages from Edwin H. Anderson and Harrison Craver, former directors, and Sarah C. N. Bogle, formerly principal, were read. Seventy-five dollars was presented to the school as a contribution to the Student Loan Fund by the Class of 1926, and announcement was also made of an anonymous contribution of twenty-five dollars to the Nina C. Brotherton Scholarship Fund. The Alumnae Association in commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the School announced the gift of a sum of money to be used either as a graduate fellowship or an undergraduate scholarship. Fifteen hundred dollars has already been pledged by alumnae. Diplomas were granted to twenty-eight graduating from the Course in Library Work with Children, nine from the course in work with schools, and nine from the general course.

The year shows continued progress. The enrollment was the largest it has ever been. At the beginning of the year the faculty was strengthened by two new members and a fine corps of special lecturers were secured.

Michigan

THE Detroit Public Library established a new position at the first of this month, that of Educational Director of the Library, the position to call for educational qualifications and recognition generally obtaining in the academic world in measuring the chair of an assistant professorship. William Avery Barras, a Princeton graduate who has had public and university library experience, has been appointed.

The position will afford the incumbent considerable independence and initiative and he will be free from administrative concerns. His duties will involve standards of book selection and book criticism, expert advice on systematic reading, making contact with groups and all elements contributing toward the cultural life of the community, co-operating with active representatives of liberal expressions of community life—music, the arts, adult education; in short, a promoter of the intelligent use of books, with little concern about the mere circulation of books.

Michigan

AFTER three years of administration of the three libraries of Saginaw, consolidated in 1923, John S. Cleavenger has obtained leave of absence to join the faculty of the new Columbia University School of Library Service. He will conduct courses on principles and methods of selecting books for different types of libraries, the history of books and libraries, methods of teaching the use of books and libraries, and an elective course on public library administration.

Mr. Cleavenger was formerly the head of the Jackson (Mich.) Public Library, and went directly to Saginaw from four years on the faculty of the University of Illinois Library School. The task he successfully accomplished was to weld three separate organizations—two school district libraries and the Hoyt Reference Library—into one unified system of library service. Miss Beatrice Prall, assistant librarian, will be acting librarian during the year.

Ontario

IT has been a prosperous year for the Toronto Public Library in the educational sense of the word, says George H. Locke in the forty-second annual report of the library. Taking no account of the use of books in the Reference Library or in the Municipal Reference Library, where one-third of the library's work is done, the use measured by books circulated was 2,145,250. To relieve the congestion at the College Street Circulating Library Mr. Locke recommends that, inasmuch as the present Reference Library building was a gift to the city, there be appropriated for a new Circulating Library and the John Ross Robertson Historical Collection a sum equal to that expended on the original building in 1906, or \$260,000. Book buying in 1925 was curtailed by the City Council's action in striking \$15,300 from the library estimates. Toronto will be the scene of the 1927 conference of the American Library Association.

Italy

"THE budget for the Italian state libraries is to be raised 2,100,000 lire to about 6,000,000 lire. Also there is to be a section of the Ministry of Public Instruction dealing with libraries, and Professor Luigi Schiaparelli (Paleografista) of the University at Florence is to head a new school for librarians and archivists to be established at Florence. The state is to give 30,000 lire a year to the venture....

"The work of libraries in current popular education also needs to be studied in the school"—Letter from James G. Hodgson, librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture to the A. L. A., May 27, 1926.

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Current Literature and Bibliography

The 1926 Library School number of the St. Louis Public Library *Monthly Bulletin* is "Missouri: A Bibliography," being a selected and interestingly annotated list of material in the Library on a wide range of topics.

The extensive list of references in the New York Public Library on Provençal literature and language including the local history of Southern France, compiled by Daniel Carl Haskell and published in that Library's *Bulletin* June-December, 1921 and January-April and June-December 1922, has been issued as a reprint. 884 p. \$3.

A reprint reissue of the "List of Books on the History of Science," published January, 1911, by the John Crerar Library, has been found necessary, and the work, done by the Typon and Tycary Press, 237 Lafayette Street, New York City, by the TRP process is very reasonable in cost, writes Dr. Clement W. Andrews, the librarian. This list, prepared by Dr. Aksel G. S. Josephson, until a few years ago chief cataloger of the Crerar Library, is still the best bibliography on the subject and there is a standing demand for it.

A third enlarged edition of "Cataloging for Small Libraries" by Theresa Hitchler, superintendent of cataloging at the Brooklyn Public Library has been published by G. E. Stechert and Co. of New York. (316 p. \$2 net). A three-page preface states that no changes have been made in the text since the revised edition of 1915 published by the A.L.A., except in the chapter on "Arrangement" where new material necessitates the addition of thirty pages (numbered 269-i to 269-xxx) and the re-arrangement of several other pages, and the preface sets forth brightly the reasons for these further suggestions.

At the 1923 Southern New England Library Conference at Providence and at the Illinois Library Association's Bloomington conference in the following year many librarians made the acquaintance of "Exit Miss Lizzie Cox," a bibliotherapeutic tragedy in one act by Anne Morris Boyd, assistant professor of library economy at the University of Illinois. The printing of the playlet by the H. W. Wilson Company makes readily available to other library groups who "once in a while . . . have a very human and laudable desire for a bit of professional 'fun'" a little work which has been enthusiastically received. (29 p. 50c.)

"Courses of Study in Library Science, being the assistants guide to librarianship," by Reginald G. Williams, deputy librarian of the Bolton (Lancs.) Public Libraries, appears in a sec-

ond and enlarged edition from the Central Press, Bolton. (New York: R. R. Bowker Co. 199 p. \$2.25). The courses are planned mainly for assistants aiming to make themselves more efficient in the technical side of their profession or preparing for professional certificates. Each lesson consists of a brief introduction, a comprehensive reading list and a set of questions on the subject of the lesson, and there is a test examination at the end of each "course"—practical bibliography, book selection, classification, cataloging, etc.—which enables the student to see that he has properly covered the ground.

A second edition, revised and enlarged, of the "List of Subject Headings for Small Libraries," edited by Minnie Earl Sears, comes from the H. W. Wilson Company. (New York. June 1926. 415 p. \$2.75). The main difference between this and the edition of 1923 is the inclusion of the *see also* references omitted from the first edition, a change made largely at the request of teachers using the list as a text book in teaching subject headings. The addition of many new subject headings to bring the list up to date, the inclusion of a few older subjects, more explanatory notes to define the scope of certain subjects and a few changes to bring the list more nearly into line with the Library of Congress form are the other changes which will add to the value of this work, especially in view of the facts that the A.L.A. "List of Subject Headings" is to be discontinued, and that the Library of Congress printed cards are now being used in so many of the smaller libraries.

Somewhat flimsy in appearance when judged by American standards, but serious and serviceable in matter is the *Bulletin* of the Chinese Library Association, four numbers of which have so far reached us. For the translation of the table of contents of three numbers we are indebted to Dr. T. C. Tai, librarian of the Tsing Hua College Library at Peking.

- VOL. 1, No. 1
Preamble for the formation of the C. L. A.
Establishment of the C. L. A.
Constitution and by-laws of the C. L. A.
Regulations governing the executive board of the C. L. A.
Rules concerning the formation of a library at the C. L. A. Headquarters.
C. L. A. news.
Book Reviews
Appendix:—I. A detailed proposal for establishing modern public libraries in China submitted to the China Foundation. 2. Liang Chi-Chao's Address.
- VOL. 1, No. 2
Regulations governing C. L. A. committees.
Lists of the committees and their members.
Dr. Bostwick's first report.
C. L. A. news.
Book Reviews

RECENTLY PUBLISHED CATALOGUES

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- 566: Periodicals.

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Appendix:—Description of the Compendium of the Chinese Imperial Catalog in 12,000 manuscript folio volumes.

VOL. 1, No. 3

Dr. Bostwick's second report.

A selected booklist of library professional books.

A statistical table of Chinese libraries.

C. L. A. news.

Dr. Melvil Dewey's letter.

Book Reviews

Appendix:—Proposals for library development approved by the Library Section of the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education.

The second volume in the "Books of Goodwill" series published by the National Council for the Prevention of War (532 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 151 p. 75c.) is "Across Borderlines" compiled by Florence Brewer Boeckel to help those interested in bringing before young people "the contributions made by different countries to the advancement of civilization, the common origin of us all, and also our common destiny. . . ." Subjects for essays and discussions are suggested, and a list of books includes a selection on life in different countries, one on "adventure in everyday life," on modern war, etc. The first volume in the series "Through the Gateway" suggested stories, poems, pageants, games, songs, etc., helpful in Goodwill Day celebrations and good for other days, too.

An unusual and attractive arrangement characterizes the selected list of books from the many fields of elementary science compiled by Hanor A. Webb of the George Peabody College for Teachers for his paper on "The High-School Science Library" in the *Peabody Journal of Education* v. 3, no. 2, September 1925 and a supplementary contribution "The High School Library for 1925" in the May number of that *Journal* (v. 3, no. 6). A double classification brings together books according to science topics in an order corresponding to a distinctly seasonable arrangement—"people are more keenly interested in the weather during the winter months; weather calls attention to itself . . . in the late winter," etc.—and according to prices under each branch. Thus, to serve the library with a definite amount to spend the list, which is divided into seven sections each group totaling a certain round sum in price, indicates the entire group of books recommended to a library with only twenty-five or fifty or a hundred dollars to spend, and so on for two hundred and fifty, five hundred, a thousand or over a thousand dollars. In the small lists, especially the \$25 and \$50 groups great care has been taken to avoid duplication; also the price of an individual book has been a minor consideration, some fairly expensive books being included in a low-cost list in an effort to secure for early purchase the best books in the most

important fields of science and to preserve a balance between the various fields.

Every effort has been made to keep the list up to date, works published prior to 1910 being rigidly excluded, as are books not now in print; current prices are quoted and the exact present address of the publisher is given.

Both of these lists are available in stiff paper covered reprints from the office of the *Peabody Journal of Education*, Nashville, Tenn., the first named for twenty-five cents and the supplementary list for ten cents.

A Union Medical Catalog

A UNION catalog of medical literature containing, when completed, more than eight million entries, from which complete or partial bibliographies could be furnished to inquirers by photostat was suggested by Nathan Van Patten, librarian of Queen's University, in a paper read at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Medical Library Association held at Ann Arbor, Mich., in June. A temporary union-catalog of limited scope could be prepared within a comparatively short time by cutting up and mounting upon standard cards entries from the Index Medicus, Surgeon-General's Catalog, and similar publications. These could be combined with the printed cards of the Library of Congress, John Crerar Library, and others. Such a temporary union catalog would serve as a basis for the preparation of printed cards for the permanent one. The expense involved in making such a catalog would approximate \$650,000, Mr. Van Patten estimates. Once completed it might be self-supporting. It is possible that publishers of medical books and journals might be willing to supply copies of their publications for cataloging and to meet the expense of such work. The expense involved in the case of a book would not exceed sixty cents and for a single issue of a journal containing ten original contributions \$2.

If the central organization should be located at one of the larger medical libraries, the expense of housing it might be in part if not entirely compensated for by turning over to the library the books and journals received for cataloging. Duplicates of the union catalog could be located at important centers of medical research and contiguous to large medical libraries.

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The preparation of analytics for some of the more important journals and serials is a most desirable project which is now within the range of medical libraries and might if well done be utilized later in any larger scheme. Such journals as *British Medical Journal*, *Lancet*, *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*, *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde*, *Journal de Chirurgie*, *Archivio di Patologia e Clinica Medica* could be currently

Soviet Cataloging

CENTRALIZATION of cataloging and standardization of library methods and library equipment throughout the Soviet Union is the large task undertaken by the Central Cataloging Bureau which was set up a year ago in Moscow by the Commissariat of Education. The first aim of the Bureau is to furnish all Russian libraries with a complete printed card catalog, but it is at present confining itself to the new books as they are issued. The output for January exceeded a thousand cards, and the institution expects in the near future to be in a position to take care of the entire mass of current literature. As the catalogers work with advance copies of forthcoming publications, cards are ready for distribution almost simultaneously with the appearance of the books on the market.

Besides the usual bibliographical information, including the price of the volume and the size of the edition, every card offers a concise summary of the contents of the book, and classifies it according to the group of readers for which it is suitable. The classification is as follows: For barely literate readers; very easy book; easy

Рыбарж, Ан., инж.

Ковка и штамповка. Пособие для мастеров и квалифициров. рабочих.—М. Изд. газ. „Правда“. 1925. 80 стр. 60 коп. (Производственно-технич. б-ка журн. „Предприятие“). 15.000 экз.

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book; not so difficult; fairly difficult; for trained readers; for well-trained readers; for specialists. The cards also bear a decimal index and a Cutter number. The format is that adopted by the International Bibliographical Institute and general in American libraries, namely $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters. To spread information on its work and facilitate the ordering of cards, the Bureau issues a bi-monthly bulletin, which is chiefly made up of lists of catalog titles.

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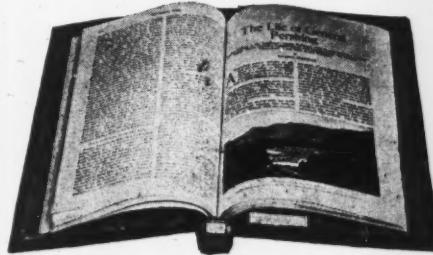
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The entrance salaries are shown. After the probational period required by the civil service act and rules advancement in pay without material change in duties may be made to higher rates within the pay range for the grade, up to a maximum of \$2,400 a year for junior librarian, \$2,040 a year for library assistant, \$1,860 a year for junior library assistant, \$1,680 a year for under library assistant, \$1,500 a year for minor library assistant, and \$1,260 a year for library aid.

At the present time men are especially desired for these positions.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil-Service Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

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Librarian, college and library school graduate, with four years' experience as an assistant in a public

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Young man, university graduate, having studied modern philology, art and history, commerce and library science in universities of different countries, speaking English, French, German, Italian, Russian and knowing Spanish, desires position as a reference and research worker in large university library offering adequate salary and a future. Two years' experience as cataloger in two large libraries in the Eastern states. P. S. 13.

Trained librarian, experienced in every phase of work, desires position, preferably in the East. I. I. 13.

Wanted by a university and library school graduate, with experience in college, university and public libraries and in high school teaching, a position as librarian of a college or high school library. S. S. 13.

Wanted by a university and library school graduate, with experience in college, university and public libraries and in high school teaching, a position as librarian off a college or high school library. S. S. 13.

Young man with two years of graduate work and four years' library experience desires position as college librarian and part time instructor in English. Salary \$2,000. W. S. 13.

Publications Received

American Child Health Association and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Report of the Health Section of the World Federation of Education Associations; held at Edinburgh, Scotland, July 21-24, 1925. New York: American Child Health Association and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. 158p.

Broadhurst, Thomas W. Evangeline. New York: Samuel French, 1926. (Standard Library ed.)

Currie, Carleton H. Whither goest thou? New York, Samuel French, 1926. 35c.

Ford, Harry Pringle. The deacon and the office. Rev. ed. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1926. 27p.

Goodhue, Willis Maxwell. Hello Bill. New York: Samuel French, 1926. 50c.

Harper, Wilhelmina. Fillmore folk tales. Selected for young folks by Wilhelmina Harper from Parker Fillmore's "Mighty Mikko" and "The Laughing Prince." Illustrations and decorations by Jay Van Everen. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1926. 222p.

Heyward, Dorothy. Love in a cupboard. New York: Samuel French, 1925. 30c. No. 542.

Saddler, Harry Dean. The Outsider. New York: Samuel French, 1926. 30c. No. 549.

Sadler, Mrs. Elizabeth Hatcher. The Bloom of Monticello. Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson. 20p. il.

Serl, Emma. Everyday doings at home. A courtesy reader. il. by Harry E. Wood. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1926. 128p.

J. Walter Thompson Co., comp. Population and its distribution. New York: J. Walter Thompson Co. 1926. 371p. 4th ed.

Watson, Walter A. Notes on Southside, Virginia. Ed. by Mrs. Walter A. Watson under the direction of Wilmer L. Hall. Richmond: Bulletin of Virginia State Library, 346p.

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